NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842,
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.
THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 1st April, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Rachel*, 400 Tons, GEO. SCOTT, Commander, having all her Cargo engaged, will sail about the 8th Instant For passage having good accommodations.—Apply to
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 1st April, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Lancaster*. 756 tons; J. JEFFERSON, Commander, will sail positively on the 5th April, and has one side Poop Cabin disengaged—Carriesa Surgeon. Apply to Capt. JEFFERSON at the Office of
HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,
Meadow Street, 1st April, 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £100 each, Exchange at 1s 11¼d per Rupee.
Apply to FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Government.
Nesbit Lane, 1st April 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality	Rs. 45 per doz.
do.....2nd do. do.....	„ 35 „
Claret "Closeman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine.....	„ 20 „
do.. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's.	„ 18 „
Brandy, pale Straw colour do.....	„ 16 „
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses.....	at 20 at 24 „
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....	at 18 at 26 „
Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay".....	8 per doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 1st April, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.....	Rs.800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port.....	24 „ „
2d Growth Claret.....	24 „ „

Bombay, 1st April, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.....	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry.....	at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine.....	22 „ „

FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 1st Ayril, 1842.

AUCTION OF PARISIAN MILLINERY.

ON the 4th *Proximo*, FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE will sell by *Public Auction*, two remaining Invoices of FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY, consisting of LADIES SILK BONNETS of *various Colours Complete*: LADIES' MORNING *and* DRESS CAPS; *Comprising Turlatan, Blonde, &c. trimmed with Ribbons and flowers*: LADIES COLLARS, and BERTHAS SILK SHAWLS: HALF SHAWLS: MANTELET LACE and CAMBRIC CUFFS: Lace NECK TIES: *Artificial flowers* in great variety, *Crape ribbon* of various Colours and sizes; *Figured Crape* and *Gauze*: *Silk Net Rich French Silk Scarfs* and *Necherchiefs*: *Silk and Lisle thread Gloves*: *Gentlemen's* plain and figured *Satin stocks* short and with Fronts &c. &c.
AND TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.
A large quantity of *Green, Souchong, Pouching and Pakoe Tea.*
F. N. begs to draw the attention of the Public to the sale of tea that they may avail of the opportunity of buying *tea* at a *moderate price.*
Bombay No. 11, Forbes Street, 1st April 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON Wednesday the 13th April 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, a Batch of Superior Champaign in quarts, to close the account; samples may be had for Rs. 3 per bottle.

NEW FASHIONED ARGAND LAMPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a few very Superior Table and Hanging Lamps of the above description, well worthy attention, being priced moderately.
ALSO.
A Camera Obscura for taking Panoramic views on the principle of the Camera Lucida. Also several field Cameras.

DELHI SCARFS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a few of the above direct of a very superior description, priced moderately.

TO BE LET.

TWO Houses at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.
1st April 1842.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842. No. 8621

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.
RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.
2D LOTTERY OF 1842.
ALL PRIZES.
On 263 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 2147 Chances at Company's Rupees 14 per chance or only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	40	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	4400
1	Ditto of.....	20	Ditto,.....Ditto	2200
1	Ditto of.....	10	Ditto,.....Ditto	1100
8	Ditto of 1 each.	8	Ditto,.....Ditto	880
40	Ditto of ½.....	20	Ditto,.....Ditto	2200
80	Ditto of ½.....	20	Ditto,.....Ditto	2200
304	Ditto of ⅓.....	38	Ditto,.....Ditto	4180
1712	Ditto of 1/16..	107	Ditto,.....Ditto	11770
2147	Prizes	263	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	28930

CONDITION.
The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the (1) One thousand numbers are drawn up.
2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.
3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents *Thomas Smith* Esquire editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6, Waterloo Street.
*** A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, apply to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 14 Rs. each.

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co's.* Auction Room on Thursday next the 26th May precisely at 10 o'clock where the presence of Subscribers is solicited.
CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT & CO'S.
7TH LOTTERY OF 1842.
PRIZE AND BLANK.
On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chance at Company's Rupees 16 per chance.

SCHEME.

2	Prizes of 25 at	50	Whole Tickets Cos	Rs. 5500
2	Ditto of 15	„..30	Ditto.....Ditto	3300
2	Ditto of 5	„..10	Ditto.....Ditto	1100
5	Ditto of 2	„..10	Ditto.....Ditto	1100
10	Ditto of 1	„..10	Ditto.....Ditto	1100
40	Ditto of ½	..20	Ditto.....Ditto	2200
80	Ditto of ¼	..20	Ditto.....Ditto	2200
400	Ditto of ⅛	..50	Ditto ..Ditto	5500
541	Prizes.	200	Whole Tickets Co's. Rs.	22000
897	Blanks.			

CONDITIONS.
The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers, Prizes and Blanks.
2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.
3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.
4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Bombay, also to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the Bombay *Courier* and the Proprietor of the Madras *Athenæum*, also at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room with Soorgee Coomar Dutt or to the Projectors Office No. 22 and 23 India Mart, Old Court House Lane Rada Bazar in Calcutta.
CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT AND CO.
Projectors.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.
PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.
On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.
CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1	Prize.....	50	Whole Tickets Cos. Rs.	5500
1	Ditto.....	20	....do.....do.....	2200
1	Ditto.....	10	....do.....do.....	1100
1	Ditto.....	5	....do.....do.....	550
15	Ditto of one each	15	....do.....do.....	1750
30	Do. of ½ ditto..	15	....do.....do.....	1750
60	Do. of ¼ ditto...	15	..do.....do	1750
160	Do. of 1-8th do.	20	....do.....do.....	2200
1328	Do. of 1-16th do.	83	....do.....do.....	9130
1597	Prizes.. Total..	233	Whole Tickets.. Value	110 each.

CONDITIONS.
Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.
Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.
PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.
N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamoolje* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

DAWOOD ESKAEL begs to inform his Customers, that he has received on the 25th March, 27 Horses high bred Arab Horses, belonging to Moossa Furrass and also 3 days previous to the above date, 52 Arab Horses belonging to the different dealers.
These Horses are now in good order and will be seen at the Stable of the said DAWOOD ESKAEL (late Mr. Higg's Stable) at Girgaum road, opposite to the Bazar, without the fort.

MONTHLY TIMES.

THE Civil and Military Services, and the Commercial Public of India, are informed that by the ensuing Mail from England, the first number of a new Monthly Newspaper will be transmitted to all parts of India—through the agency of the undersigned, the undertaking itself being established by the enterprise of a few Gentlemen, who, having personally experienced the want of such a Journal as that now contemplated, have determined to supply the desideratum. The London Agents feel themselves called upon to state briefly the basis upon which that Journal professes to found its especial claim to public support and patronage.

It will contain, divested of party feeling or political prejudice, a comprehensive and ably written Periodical Epitome of all intervening proceedings and intelligence under systematic and uniform classification. The determination of the Proprietors being, to place before its readers in a condensed form, the News of the month; and in order that it may be as replete as possible with passing events particularly those interesting to the Indian public; the proprietors have determined to spare neither labour nor expence in its compilation on the largest sheet of paper at present used in this country, the type used will also be entirely new.

It will contain extracts from the leading Journals and Monthly Periodicals of different politics upon any question of particular importance; during the sitting of Parliament, condensed portions of the debates, particularly those interesting to the Public of India will be supplied—at other seasons, this space will be occupied by original matter, from the pen of those whose talents have often contributed to the instruction and amusement of the reading Public. This paper will give the fullest and best intelligence on Military affairs, the Proprietors being sensible of how large a part of its readers will be deeply interested therein. It is hoped enough has been said to show the aim and intention in the establishment of this Periodical, to render unnecessary any more detailed exposition of its constitutional organization, beyond stating that no pains or expence will be spared in every department to render the publication as perfect and as deserving of that extended encouragement which it is contemplated will be bestowed upon it.

After all, professions avail but little, claiming credit therefore for sincerity of purpose, and the exercise of every available influence and means to merit proportionate success, the test of public opinion must determine to what extent the execution has corresponded with the endeavour, and to the result of such ordeal the Agents are authorised to say the Proprietors look forward with hope and confidence.

Of themselves the undersigned will simply observe that in inducing the Proprietors to embark in this undertaking, they have been influenced by other motives than that of any gain the agency can bestow. They believe it will supply a want much felt by a community, from whom they are grateful to say, they receive a continued and increasing support.

The expences in the first establishment of a Periodical like the *Monthly Times* are unavoidably heavy, and a calculation having been made with the strictest regard to economy, the annual Subscription of 12 Rupees, *paid in advance*, is on the lowest possible scale for a supply of twelve numbers.

Subscriptions may be paid into the following Firms.
Messrs. GRIBBLE HUGHES and Co., Canton.
„ W. NICOL and Co., Bombay.
„ BURKINYOUNG and Co., Calcutta.
„ BINNY and Co., Madras.
„ A. L. JOHNSON and Co., Singapore.
„ W. C. GIBSON, READ, DAVIDSON and Co., Ceylon.

The addresses to be sent *post paid* to Messrs. NICOL AND CO. only with "*Monthly Times*" written on the left hand outside corner.
JAMES BARBER AND CO.
LONDON, *February* 4, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 28th March 1842.

No. 222. Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Osburne of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 223. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that part of the General Order, No. 145, dated 26th ultimo, which directs that the charge of the Treasure Chest at Dapoolee be transferred to the Paymaster of Pensioners at that Station, be cancelled.

No. 224. Lieutenant Colonel G. R Jervis, of the Engineer Corps having returned to his duty, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, is appointed to be Superintending Engineer of the Northern Provinces and to act as Superintending Engineer of the Southern Provinces until the return of Major Waddington at present employed in Scinde or until further orders.

Captain C. W. Grant, will act as Superintending Engineer in the Northern Provinces until relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Jervis, or until further orders.
Bombay Castle, 29th March 1842.

No. 225. With reference to Government General Orders (Nos. 194 and 205) of the 15th and 17th instant, the following promotions are made.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain G. More to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. H. Bellassis to be Captain, and Ensign W. Montrion to be Lieutenant, in succession to Ord retired. Date of Rank, 13th March 1842.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Montrion promoted.

Walter Edward McPherson, to rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 13th March 1842, Army rank 11th Dec. 1841.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Joseph Bowstead to be Surgeon, vice Ducats resigned the Service.—Date of Rank 1st March 1842.

No. 226 The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General R. A. Willis, dated the 10th instant, appointing Lieutenant Forbes, of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Northern Division of the Army from the date of the departure of Captain DelHoste, from the Station.

An order by Captain A. Woodburn, dated the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant E. C. Marston to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 25th Regt. Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Phayre, on sick certificate.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Cathcart, dated the 9th ultimo, appointing Ensign J. C. Coley to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 10th Regt. Native Infantry, on the departure of Brevet Captain Jackson, on furlough to Europe.

No. 227. The rank of the undermentioned Assist. Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Commissions are assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their respective names as follows:

Medical Establishment.

1 Charles Thorngate Weston, M. D. Date of rank, 23d Sept. 1841.
2 John Henry Harrison. Do. do. 1st October 1841.
3 John Robert Miller, M. D. Do. do. 2d Dec. do.

No. 228. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain E. M. Ennis, dated Seebee the 12th ultimo, appointing Lieut. E. A. Green, Acting Adjutant to the Wing of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, while it may be separated from Head Quarters.

An order by the same Officer of the same date, appointing Ensign Moyle to act as Quarter Master & Pay Master to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Brevet Captain Stevens.

An order by Captain Browne, dated Shikarpore, the 7th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Cotgrave, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, from the 6th ultimo.

No. 229. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Cavalry to be promoted to Cornet, for the Artillery to 2nd Lieutenant, and for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.

No. 916. Mr. Christopher Buckle, Date of Arrival at Bombay 14th March 1842.

Artillery.

No. 885. Mr. Anthony Charles Romer, Ditto Ditto. Ditto.

Infantry.

No. 904. Mr. David Irving Ditto ditto ditto.
No. 213. Mr. Murray Haig Ditto ditto ditto,

Medical Establishment.

No. 362. Mr. Charles Thorngate Weston, M. D. 16th March 1842.

No. 383. Mr. James Vaughan 14th ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Jervis of the Engineers, and Lieutenant J. G. J. Johnston of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; Date of arrival at Bombay, the former on the 14th March 1842, and the letter on the 6th March 1842, at Aden.

No. 230. An order by Captain Brown dated the 6th ultimo, appointing Captain Thomas of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to the Troops at Shikarpore consisting of the Head Quarters of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, and a detail of European Artillery, is confirmed.

No. 231. Captain A. R. Wilson, Acting Superintendent of Pensions and Family payments, received charge of his Office from Captain Rowley on the 19th instant.

No. 232. By a resolution passed in the Secret Department, under date the 24th instant, Lieutenant R. FitzGerald, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant to the Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 233. Ensign R. T. Goodwin of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Egypt, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for a period of three months.

No 224. Captain H. Stockley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, for the benefit of his health, Lieutenant J. Pottinger, 1st Batalion Artillery, performing his duties on his responsibility during his absence or until further orders.

No. 235. Major General G. B. Brooks, is allowed to proceed to England agreeably to the Regulations.

No. 236. The following promotion is made.

23d Regiment N. L. I.

Ensign J. E. Bowles to be Lieut. vice Cartwright deceased.—Date of Rank, 30th January 1842.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the date specified opposite their respective names and posted to Regiments as follows.

Alexander Davison, vice Marriott resigned.—Rank as Ensign in the Regiment, 12th Mar. 1842, in the Army 11th Dec. 1341, appointed to the 16th Regiment N. I.

Frederick George Newnham, vice Bowles promoted, Do. Do. appointed to the 23d Regiment N. I.

No. 237. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major Crawley, dated the 7th instant, appointing Brevet Captain C. C. Lucas to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant J. S. Aked to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifle Corps) consequent on the appointment of Captain Honner, to the Command of the Recruit Depot at Poona.

An order by Major Clibborn, dated the 1st January last, appointing Lieutenant Cotgrave of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, from this date.

An order by Brigadier Farquharson, dated the 28th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Heyman, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Line Adjutant and to the charge of the treasure chest at Kurrachee.

An order by Major Benbow, dated the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant Scale, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.
Bombay Castle, 30th March 1842.

No. 238. Assistant Surgeon A. Mackintosh, of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
30th March 1842.

1. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General T. Morgan dated Mallegaum 21st instant, directing Asst. Surgeon A. P. Hathorn 24th Regt, N. I. to relieve Asst. Surgeon D. Grierson M. D. in Medical Charge of the Staff and Details from the date of his arrival at the Station.

2. Compensation Money in lieu of Clothing for the year 1841, is authorized to be issued, to the Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjeant and Drum Major of the 2nd Bat. of Artillery.

3. Lance Sergeant Nott of H. M. 41st Regt. is appointed an acting Sub Conductor in the Commissariat Department as a temporary arrangement.

4. Bombardier R. Nash of the 2nd Bat. of Artillery, acting Store and Park corporal in the Ordnance Department at Aden, is transferred to the Town Major's Non Effective list.

5. Cornet C. Buckle is attached to do duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Mhow and directed to join.

6. The undermentioned Recruit Boys of the 20th Regt. N. I. are attached to the Nat. Vet Bat. at Dapoolee until further orders.

Luximan Goolee,
Goorapa,
Dhrumnac Ittnac,
Cassee Cuddum.
Luximon Suckpull,
Luximon Adkurree,
Jewajee Sawunt,
Dhondoo Sett.

7. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Staff.—Lieut. W. H. Godfrey Aid-de-camp to Major Genl. Willis from 1st April to 30th April to remain in Bombay on private affairs.

31st March 1842.

1. A Committee will assemble at 4 P. M. to-morrow the 1st proximo, on the esplanade to examine and report on certain Tents made up by the Commissariat Department, for the use of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

President.
Bt. Captain H. W. Brett, Depy. Commissary of Ordnance.

Members.
With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor. The Quarter Master of the 2nd Batt. Artillery.
The Quarter Master of the 17th Regt. N. I.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings to be forwarded to the Qr. Mr. General of the Army, and the Committee dissolved.

2. Goorgah Shaik Moideen is appointed a 2nd Grade Apprentice and attached to the Hospital of the 24th Regt. N. I.

3. The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major General T. Parquharson dated Karrachee 8th instant, placing Asst. Surgeon Manisty in Medical charge of the 1st Company 2nd Battalion Artillery.

4. The undermentioned Warrant Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Ordnance Department.—Acting Sub Conductor J. Shore from 1st April to 1st May, to proceed to the Deccan on Medical certificate.

By order of the Commander Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
Bombay Castle, 30th March 1842.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Baronet, delivered over charge of the office of collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, to mr. C. G. Prendergast, on the 14th instant.

Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot Baronet, principal collector of Surat, assumed charge of his department on the 20th instant.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, deputy collector of continental customs and excise, assumed charge of his duties on the 17th instant.

Mr R. Y. Bazett, 2nd assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is placed in permanent charge of the Talookas of Ankola, Sungumnair, Rahooree and Patod.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.
Bombay Castle, 30th March 1842.

W. Pitcairn Esq. acting deputy assay master, assumed charge of his duties on the 28th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 24th March 1842.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached station of Dhoolia assumed charge of that office on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 26th March, 1842.

Mr. W. Richardson, senior assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, resumed charge of his office on the 19th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter (No. 2) dated the 1st ultimo, from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Public Department.
No. 2 of 1842.
OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
at Bombay.

We have to inform you, that we have permitted Mr. Arthur Hornby of your civil establishment, to resign the Company's service.

We are &c.
(Signed) GEORGE LYALL,
„ J. L. LUSHINGTON.
and 11 others.

London, 1st February 1842.
Bombay Castle, 28th March 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 1) dated the 1st ultimo.

Ecclesiastical Department.
No. 1 of 1842.
OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
at Bombay.

We have to inform you, that we have appointed the Reverend Francis Cocks Pouget, Reynolds, B. A. an assistant chaplain on your establishment upon the terms of our dispatch to you in this department of the 29th July, No. 4 of 1840.

We are &c.
(Signed) GEORGE LYALL.
„ J. L. LUSHINGTON,
and 11 others.

London, 1st February 1842.
Bombay Castle, 30th March 1842.

The following arrangements are made in the subordinate medical department from the 8th instant.

Dresser Abdoolla Khan, now attached to the civil establishment at Eelgaum, to be a second hospital assistant.

First Grade apprentice Manoel De Silva, now in the gun lascar hospital of the 2nd battalion artillery, to be attached to the hospital of the Bombay police.

Second grade apprentice Dhondoo Cambray, supernumerary in the native general hospital, to be transferred to the military department.

Conductor James Mungavin, is appointed to the charge of the works carrying on under the subsidiary jail at Salsette from the 3rd February 1842.

Assistant apothecary C. Warner was detached from Bombay, on duty with the subsidiary jail prisoners in Salsette from the 5th ultimo to the 4th instant inclusive.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 2nd May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt
Bombay Castle, 17th March 1842.

NOTIFICATION.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council intends to dispatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following month on the dates specified below viz:

The Steamer of	June	on	the	23rd	May.
„ „ „	July	„	„	18th	June.
„ „ „	Aug	„	„	19th	July.
„ „ „	Sep	„	„	27th	Aug.

The names of Passengers for the above months will continue to be registered as usual; but as it is probable that the Mails of July and Augustus will be dispatched in Steam Frigates, it is notified for general information, that in Vessels of War accommodation on the Deck only, & for a limited number can be expected.

By order the the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 28th March 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 23d March.....	Chests	186
	Total..	186

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840	41	Chests 180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841	42 up to the 4th instant.....	„ 12,128
Do. do. from 7th to the 19th instant.....		„ 1,115
	Total....	13,418

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 22d inst.....	„	10,775
Ditto from the 23d to the 29th instant.....	„	61
	Total..	12,775

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 15th instant	Chests..	6,632½
Ditto from the 16th to the 22d instant.....	„	268
	Total....	6,900½

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.
Bombay, 23d March 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 18th ship Edinburgh, J. Patterson, Master, from London, 1st October, Cape 23d December 1841, Cannanore 1st March, and Ancola 18th March 1842.

Passengers.—Mrs. Annott, and Child, Mrs. Coddington, Miss. Arnott, and Miss Coombe, Doctor Arnott. Capt. Coddington, Lieut. Young, 43d M. N. I. Mr. Moyle, Lieutenants Grant, and Tobin, Queen's Royals, Ensign Gildor, and Smyth, Do. Do. Ensign Bowden, and Doctor McGrath, H. M. 22d Regt. Assist. Surgeon Harrison, Messrs Gordon, McGowan, Cadets.

Do. 29th, The East India Company's Steamer Indus, A. Newman, Acting Master, from Karrachee 26th Instant at Noon.

Passengers—Major Forbes, 40 men of the 23d Regt. N. I. 1 Private of H. M. 40 h Regt. 1 Private of the Madras Sappers and Miners. Mr. Rhodes, Acting Gunner from Indus Flotilla.

Do. 30th, Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart Esq. Commanding from Columbo 23d, Cochin 25th Instant; Spoke the Ships Pandora, Terry, Edmonstone, on the Coast for Bombay.

Passengers—Mrs Mylne and Child, Mr. and Mrs Forbes, A. Hudden Esq. R. Clark Esq. A. Dearman Esq. Master Brooking, 2 Jews and 3 Native Servants.

Do. do. The Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. Quinton, Master, from Surat 29th March 1842.

34 Passengers

Do. do. Brig Lydia, P. Brunton, Master, from Aden 18th February 1841.

Do. do. Ship Reliance, Thomas C. Hall, Master, from Liverpool 22d October 1841.

Passengers.—Mrs. and Miss Denton, Miss Wilcox.

Do. do. Ship William Gillies, Thomas Clark, Master, from Liverpool 5th November 1841.

Do. do. Schooner Island Queen, George Balls, Master, from Macao 15th February 1842. touched at Singapoor 24th Feb.

Passenger—Sir Frederick Nicolson.

Departures.

March 28th, Barque Colchester, Mr. J. Withers, Master, to Falmouth.

Do. Ship Devonport, Robt. Broadfoot, Master to Macao.

Do. 30th, Ship Token, W. Chalmers, Master, to China.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1 Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	15th Apr
Sir Thos Seddon	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	
Francis Speight	Foster & co	London	5th Apr
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	
Chance	Grey & co	London	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLeun & co	Liverpool	
Coreu	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	19th Apr
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	5th Apr
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	despatch
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	10th Apr
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Loovjee Family	Forbes & co	China	
Lunatic	W. Nicol & co	China	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Victoria	Capt Casey	Singapore	
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co	Singapore	
Benares		Padang	
Sir H Compton	Aga M Rahim	Macao	
Forth	Grey & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Monteleund		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co.		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co		
Ellen	Forbes & co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co.		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & go		
City of Aberdeen	Skinner &co		
William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co		
Reliance	Foster & co.		
Lydia			
Steamer Seaforth			
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Island Queen			

H C Steamers { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Cleopatra, Indus, Auckland, Zenobia.

H C. Brig Taptee

" " " Tender Cardiva

" " Sloop Elphinstone

" " Schooner. Emily

" " " Maldiva

" " Cutter Nurbuddah

" " R. Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 18th.—English Brig Express, W. Campbell, from Ceylon 9th February, and English Brig Pink, J. Patterson, from Glasgow 26th October.

19th—English Ship Bidston, N Harmer, from Liverpool 9th Oct and Cape of Good Hope 1st Jan; English Barque Fairlie, E. Garrett, from Sydney 29th Dec, and Port Philip 14th Jan.

20th—Barque Warrior, W Cowey, from the Mauritius 30th January; Ship Union, Thomas Surflen, from the Mauritius 31st Dec.; Brig Kitty, J Willie, from Moulmein 1st March.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Mary Ann from China—H. C. Gabbie and A. Bridges, mariners. From Singapore—M. D. Fatiation, missionary, mrs. do. and 5 children.

Per Fairlie from Sydney—Colonel N. Woodhouse, 50th regt, lieut H. Luke 31st regt. M. Jennigs, esq. surgeon 3 Privates 50th regt, and 2 women.

Per Bidston from Liverpool—Capt George Lamb, 51stregt N. I, and mrs Lamb. From —Capt. the Cape David Pott, 47th egt. N. I.

Per Warrior from the Mauritius—Mr. F. Norris, from Rio de Janeiro, and 50 coolies and 2 children.

Per Unicorn from the Mauritius—Mary Surflen.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Mary Ann spoke the Unicorn from the Mauritius to this port.

The Herald on the 23d Dec, in lat 4: 00' N, long 28 W spoke the Martha, Ridgeway, for New Zealand, 45 days. On the 24th January, in lat 38 S, long 21 E, spoke the Marqueen, Lansdown, for South Sea, 100 days. On the 28th January, in lat 39 S, long 45 E, spoke the Flora, Kerr, for Sydney, 90 days. On the 6th March, passed a French frigate in the bay, standing to Northward.

The Bidston, on the 6th Nov 1841, in lat 9 50 N, long by chron. 22 15 W spoke the Wm Miles, from Bombay, arrived in Table Bay 19th Dec 1841. On the 23d Jan 1842, spoke the Earl Durham, of Newcastle, for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

18th.—Cursetjee Cowasjee, Campbell, Mellekel Behar, Hutchison, and Victoria, Shilstone, for Moulmein.

18th—Brahma, Edon, for Bourbon, Henry Hoyle, Griffiths, and Fortitude, Auchinachat, for Cape of Good Hope

REMARKS.

By the Bidston—On the 20th Dec the Lancaster sailed for Bombay. Ditto ditto the Edinburgh with troops. The Nabob. for Sydney from the Cape with emigrants. The same day the Guinea for Sydney.

Arrived on the 20th Dec the Mary Somerville, from the Mauritius and the John Fleming from London at the Cape on the 26th Dec.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 18. Barque Eliza Ann, John Poulson, from Cochin 27th February and Trincomallee 16th March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Poulson and Major J. B. Barnett, 2d N. V. B.

Do. 19. Barque Actress, W. J. S. Clark, from Bombay 16th and Mangalore 20th February.

Passengers for Madras.—Major J. Chisholm N. B., Lieut. J. Smith 13th N. I., Lieut. G. C. Collyer Engineers, Messrs. Snaith, A. M. Dunlop and G. Walker.

For Calcutta.—Messrs. Brothman, and R. Gallester.

DEPARTURES.

March 19, Barque Echo, N. Burtsal, to Calcutta.

Do. 20, Ship Madura, W. A. Mylne, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Messrs. Thomas and Anderson, 1 European Seaman and 2 native servants.

Do. 20, Amrn, Ship Chilo, S. H. Davis, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—D. S. Kendal Esq. and one servant.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

March 26th, Supg. Surgeon J. Glen, M. Staff, from Tannah.
Do. 28th Assist. Surgeon John H. Harrison, from London.
Do. do. Lieut. S. D. Young, 43d M. N. I. from do.
Do. do. Ensign F. Macgowan, Infantry from do.
Do. do. Lieut. G. K. A. Tobie H. M. 2d Rt. from do.
Do. do. Ensign E. S. Smyth do. from do.
Do. do. Ensign H. Bowden, H. M. 22d Regt. from do.
Do. do. Ensign F. Gibbon, H. M. 2d Regt. from do.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon J. McGrath, H. M. 22d Regt. from do.
Do. do. Lieut. John Grant, H. M. 2d Regt. from do.
Do. do. Capt. Codrington, H. M. 40th Regt. from do.
Do. do. Surgeon A. Arnott, M. D. from do.
Do. 29th Capt. A. F. Allen, H. M. 57th Regt. Cannanore.
Do. 30th Capt. W. Ward 15th Regt. N. I. from Karrachee
Do. do. Major Forbes, Vet. Bat.

Departures.

March 25th, Supg, Surgeon J. Glen, M. Staff to Tannah.

CALENDAR,—April 30 Days 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
		[Bishop of Chichester.			
F.	1	[speare, died 1616.—Rich.	2 49	3 10	
S.	2	—Low *Sunday*.—Shake-	3 34	3 57	) 2 11 21
Sun	3	*1st Sunday after Easter*.	4 26	4 58	
M.	4	St. Ambrose.	5 36	6 20	
T.	5		7 4	7 44	
W.	6		8 21	8 55	
Th.	7		9 8	9 19	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Colaba on the 27th Feb. Mrs. N. T. Sucker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Girgaum, on the morning of the 29th Instant, Jane, the beloved Infant daughter of Captain James Clark, commander of the Cornwallis, aged 6 months and 26 days.

At Bombay on the 30th ultimo, captain C. De B. Prescott of the 5th Regiment N. I aged 37 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Patna, on the night of the 11th March, the wife of mr James Wright, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 28th Feb, mrs Warren, of a daughter.

At Meerut, on the 6th March, the lady of Frederick Trower, esq, 16th Lancers, of a son.

On the 17th March, in Russell Street, Chowringhee, the lady of captain P. W. Willis, of the Bengal engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

At Ghazeepoor, on the 26th Feb. lieut F. Atkinson, Adjutant 2d Eur. reg, to mrs. Sturrock.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March, the infant daughter of S. Mendham, esq.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 16th March, mrs. Mary De Cruz, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March the infant daughter of mrs, and S Roberts, aged 1 year 5 months and 28 days.

At Ajmere, on the 1st March, mrs Elizabeth Phillips, wife of mr. conductor Charles Phillips, aged 62 years.

At Meerut, on the 5th March, Frances Wilhelmina, the infant daughter of J. T. C. Plowden, esq. C. S.

At Allahabad, on Saturday, the 12th March, George the son of lieut George G Channer, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 19th March, John Pittar, jur, esq, aged 30 years.

At his residence, in the General Hospital, on Sunday, the 20th March, mr. Thomas Crawford, aged 51 years and 3 months

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Royapooram, on the 14th instant, the lady of G. Gahan, Esq, of a Son.

North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE, March 19.

Our letters from the neighbourhood of Peshawur, it will be seen, extend to the 8th Instant, and contain many interesting items, there is nothing very exciting in their contents, but they serve to contradict rumours most industriously spread in this city and its neighbourhood of a defeat in the Khyber pass, our native friends are getting more apt than ever in rumours of disasters, and though they have unfortunately been too often correct lately, we are sincerely glad to find them wrong this time. It is indeed lamentable to find how, from bad management, operations have been delayed until the march northwards, will be one of extreme fatigue, and perhaps of entailed sickness, when all, from a little more energy and precaution, might have been avoided. The movement towards Jellalabad, will have to be undertaken a month later than it ought to have been, and we can well imagine the annoyance all must feel towards those who have been the causes of such procrastination. In the subjoined letters, it will be seen that desertion among the native troops and camp followers is going on, in no small scale, we hope there is some mistake in this, for as one of our correspondents says, it is almost more to be dreaded than sickness. It is however most gratifying to observe the spirit of the Europeans which promises a pretty good assurance of their fellow countrymen being one day fearfully avenged. Our letters make mention of several depositions having been made by the sepoys and camp followers, who have fortunately arrived at Peshawur, and without exception, they all agree in laying the blackest charges of treachery against Ukbar Khan during the retrent; we are ready enough to believe them, and we fear that all the anticipations some of our cotemporaries have so fondly cherished of his not being privy to the murder of the Envoy, although cleared of the actual commission will be much weakened when the particulars are given out in an official form as they must be ere long. Among other accounts which have reached us is that of one of Sir Wm. Macnaghten's Chuprassies who is now in this town, but who keeps aloof from personal examination through fear of getting into trouble, he gave out, when we sent for him, that he had left the city. He is stated to be a Brahmin and gives an account of the events which attended the unfortunate conference which tallies with much that was in the relation conveyed home by the last overland mail. He says that he was on duty as orderly the day on which the conference took place and attended Sir William to the meeting which *was held in a tent*, into which the Envoy and his suite entered, the Native followers remaining outside, he presently heard high words, when he peeped in and almost immediately, *as if at a signal* the attendants of Ukbar Khan started up and some of the strongest, rushing into the tent, seized the Officers and *bound them with straps* upon the Envoy refusing to be bound he was cut down *but by whom he cannot tell*. One of the Officers having fallen off from his horse was killed. The enemy then fell upon the natives and a man struck the narrator with a knife on the ear, and probably would have murdered him, but, luckily, an Affghan recognised him and interfered; after some difficulty he was allowed to take charge of him upon a promise to make him a Mussulman and then kill him; the Affghan however concealed him and eventually forwarded him to Jellalabad. He also states that he repeatedly heard the Affghans regret having killed so many of our force, as they conceived it would have been better to have maimed them and have sent them back to Hindostan. Such is the tenour of the man's relation told to us by a third person in whom we place much credit, we, however, hope to get hold of him and we think the Government should adopt some means to ascertain the truth of these tales, they cannot be got up for the purpose of obtaining money as the narrators try to avoid communication with Europeans, but they may be so for worse purposes, that of inducing their countrymen not to return to Affghanistan. We have also heard that a Goorka of Codrington's unfortunate corps has found his way into the Commander-in-Chief's camp, the man is represented as the only one of that corps who had the good fortune to escape; he has given, we hear, a full account of the melancholy business, and we hope to be favoured with some of the particulars hereafter, and now return to our Peshawar letters.

Camp Kawulsur, Monday, 7th March 1842.

Earthquakes must be of common occurrence in this part of the world, for we experienced a second, this day week about half past 8 at night, but it was only of short duration. On Friday last, there was a false alarm; some report of the Camp being attacked, caused the men of Her Majesty's 9th to sleep in their clothes, and with their arms by their side, but nothing occurred to cause a turn out during the night. One report is, that we move into the pass on the 10th, and another, that we don't move until the 12th Inst.; to-day, however, brings out the true and genuine information, which is, that our Camp will not move until the arrival of the last Brigade, & which, we hear, does not leave Ferozepore until the 10th Inst., so that it will be the middle of April ere we can stir. God help us, for we shall all be grilled alive here, and after the arrival of the last Brigade with Her Majesty's 31st, we shall have to make the marches thro' the Khyber, and to Jellalabad in the hot weather; many will die of excessive fatigue and the heat of the sun—miserable, most miserable, are the *creatures*, we have at Head Quarters. All the delay and errors, have, of late, arisen there and imbecility, appears to be a malady that has taken deep root in that quarter. It is supposed that 30,000 Camels, will be in our baggage train, and which will reach full seven miles; if so, we shall have a nice length of line to watch and protect. The General is a kind soul, for he has ordered Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and Cavalry to get pay for February, and the Native Infantry are to get theirs next. The Seikh soldiers have terrified our men by telling them of the utter impossibility to get thro' the pass, without the half of them getting killed, with a few other tales, and an order has been issued to prevent Seikh soldiers entering our Camp to converse with our men. I believe that we shall have hard fighting (for a few miles only), in the pass, tho' most of the Chiefs have come over, or have declared themselves our friends; however, with our present force, we could not manage to fight thro' these few miles, so the General has wisely consented to wait until all the troops destined for this party, arrive. I will give him credit for this measure, and believe him to be a clever man, who understands the prudential part of political business better than his Assistants, who, it is said, would fain push him on at any price, and under all risks; if he was to fail, where would be the boasted honor and glory of the British arms and valour—should we not have reason to hide our diminished heads? to hide our faces from the world? General Avitabile is unwell, his leg is in a bad state, and he is determined to resign his appointment in the service of the Seikhs. I wish he may get Shere Singh's consent, which is just as likely as my being allowed to come and pay you a visit at Delhi; but the General is knowing enough, and will get away by hook or by crook. How will see if he does not.

We are not wanted immediately at Jellalabad and may safely wait until the 2 Brigades arrive which we intend to do; won't we then do the work in grand style, wont we beat them from one end to the other of Afghanistan. I hear the rascally cowards and assassins will move off on our approach and none of the enemy will be met with, but we must hunt them out of their lurking holes, we must finish the work well and not leave it in halves; for this purpose, let Government give orders for our soldiers to loot and to sack every place they come near, nothing like doing things effectually.

This morning, several Khidmutgars belonging to officers in the 26th Native Infantry walked up to the Major, who was at his breakfast in the Mess tent, and requested that an agreement might be written and signed by their masters, requiring them to retain these servants in their services in the event of their being wounded, land if killed, a pension of 4 Rs. per month to their families; very pretty this eh! a new feature in matters of service, and worthy of the Kit from whom it emanated; methinks they are becoming enlightened. Surely, days of darkness are drawing to a close, and a new era has commenced. This must certainly prove an eventful year and full of wonderful, yea miraculous occurrences. More in my next, I am now too late, I fear for the dawk.

Camp Kawulsur, 8th March.

On Sunday last Captain Tebbs of the 33rd Native Infantry, arrived with 425 Camels, bringing park stores, and some tents. He had two companies of sepoys belonging to his Regt. and a few of the 4th Irregular Cavalry; every thing arrived in safety. Lieutenant Christie of the Artillery is appointed to act as officiating Commissary of Ordnance until the arrival of Captain Lane. It appears by letters received from Ferozepore that the 3rd Brigade was not to leave that place until the 10th instant, so that we need not expect to see them here until the middle of April; this is a sad affair, and brings all sorts of conjectures upon us, as to our being able to march through the pass in the hot weather. A month ago, you stated, that what was intended to be done, should be done quickly, but there is no one at Head Quarters that understands the meaning of this recommendation, and if failure take place, it may and will be attributed to the lethargy so inherent in a certain class, who rule the plans and moves in the distribution of what is called the Army. We have had lots of desertions within the last four days. On Sunday 20 sepoys deserted from the 53rd; yesterday a Havildar and 19 men from the 60th, and 24 men from the 53d deserted last night; a sepoy belonging to the 60th was making off, when he was killed by enemies in rear of the camp; these desertions take place when the men are at picket duty, and an order has been given that officers on picket duty, are only to leave their post for an hour for breakfast, and an hour for dinner; the principal part of the men that deserted are from Oude; this is worse than the dysentery.

Letters from Ghuzni have been received, all are safe, and can hold out until the season allows Nott to relieve them. Two days ago an order was issued for the sick in Camp to be sent into Peshawur, for the General, at that time, thought of trying to go on to Jellalabad; when the men of Her Majesty's 9th Foot heard of it, some 20 or 30 came out of hospital, saying they would not be left behind, that in fact they were well, or well enough to fight; this shews the brave spirit of our countrymen and the stuff they are made of; only 17 remained in hospital, and they could not move from their beds. The overland letters for the 9th, went to Meerut, and they arrived here on the 3rd, whereas all other letters from England only came in, on the 7th; some bad management somewhere. The latest news from General Sale at Jellalabad is dated the 1st instant; two skirmishes had taken place a few days previously; the first day a Jemadar's party of the 5th Cavalry were out with some grass-cutters; when the enemy came upon them, the Jemadar called the grass-cutters to the rear, and then darted at the enemy, who fled instantly; lots of the ragamuffin enemy were killed and wounded. On the following day they were out again, when from two or three thousand of the enemy came upon and tried to surround them; General Sale, ever on the alert, sent off the whole of the Cavalry, and afterwards some guns; and a good number of the enemy were cut up, it was a short and bloody conflict; we lost in killed and wounded two grass cutters and 12 men, the enemy's loss could not be numbered; since this took place the grass-cutters daily go out to cut grass for the cattle, and not a soul, in the shape of an Afghan, makes his appearance. All is quiet, and the last lesson will probably prevent a return; from this you may suppose Sale does dot much care about our relieving him, until all the force joins us, and then we can do what is required of us most effectually. Reports of the 31st Queen's being stopped at Ferozepore, and of orders being received for this force not to proceed are common in Camp, but are not to be believed. It is awfully hot to-day in tents; what will it be a month hence? I wish Lord Auckland and the Commander-in-Chief were here to partake of the pleasures of an encampment in weather, when the thermometer ranges throughout the day at from 80 to 120d. if the Europeans are kept under canvass, they must, of necessity, fall sick. Several desertions to-day, of which I must inform you at some future time.

The following is from Brigadier White's force traversing the Punjaub:—

On the banks of the Chenaub, 9th March, 1842.

"After making some long marches, we reached this yesterday, having crossed the Cavalry in one day; there are plenty of boats here; the River is wide and deep, and increasing every hour, the natives say that none of the rivers in the Punjaub are fordable 9 months in the year, in November, December and January they are. The Dragoons are now crossing, but cannot be over in a day, the Horse Artillery next, then the treasure, stores, and 33rd, with a Ressallah of Tait's Horse. The 1st Cavalry are again ordered to march at 3 P. M. It is impossible for this force to be at Peshawur until the beginning of next month, tho' it was intimated to the Commanding Officer that an experienced traveller had said it could be done in 22 days; I wish he would come to show us the way. Thieves are very daring and numerous, they come into our camp and make away with everything they can lay hands upon in the dark, and no doubt are much disappointed, that they can get nothing of value; amongst their last booty were 400 Leeches!

Letters from General Pollock came into camp this day, there is no doubt that he is waiting for this force before he tries the Kybur. It is said an arrangement has been entered into to keep the pass open by a monthly salary; I hope it may be so, as the whole force there will not amount to 7,000 fighting men, for instance the 1st Cavalry have 52 men short, leaving 450 only, and when the sick and men on duty are deducted they can never muster 400 to go into action. We shall cross the Jeelum on the 12th or 13th."

From Candahar and Quetta we have letters to the 22nd ultimo and 2nd Instant. It was expected that in a few days after the former date, General Nott would proceed with a large force to attempt to disperse the enemy, who are daily growing more bold and had approached within seventeen miles of the town. Letters had been received from Major Leech at Kelat-i-Ghilzie to the 17th ultimo, where all were well and in perfect safety. Ghuznie was reported as "all right," still holding out in good style; our troops are concentrated in the citadel there, and will be able no doubt to maintain their position until reinforced. On the 21st ultimo some 300 of our Camels were carried off, whilst grazing in the vicinity of Candahar, by the enemy's horse, and we regret to say 150 grass-cutters and surwans were cut up. Three companies of Infantry were out with the camels, but the enemy's cavalry kept out of the reach of our musquetry. A natural question arises for what reason were the camels and Infantry so far separated, and it requires some explanation; they were about six miles from the city, and on this disaster being reported to General Nott *he* went out with a regiment (number not given), a troop of horse artillery and all his cavalry, but unfortunately to no purpose, the fellows being too far a-head.

At Quetta all is quite quiet, and our correspondent remarks that we in Hindostan need not be under any apprehensions as to the safety of the place, or even for Candahar, though Quetta is not a very strong position, the town, godown and cantonments being all detached one from the other! Captain Boswell, Lieuts. Boswell and Mills, of the 2nd N. I. and Captain Dewar, Ensigns Shelton, Gibbings, and Gardner, of the 38th N. I. are at Quetta waiting the first opportunity of joining their egiments. Lieut. Barnes, of the 21st, is also there. General England's progress will, no doubt, afford them an excellent occasion for proceeding towards Kandahar.

A letter from Dadur, of the 4th inst., gives us the information that General England and Staff, with the Head Quarters and four companies of H. M's 41st Regiment, four guns of Leslie's troop, one Squadron of 3d Cavalry, 100 irregular horse, and four companies of the left wing 6th Bombay N. I. were to march for Quetta and Candahar on the 7th instant with treasure, ammunition, stores &c. The left wing of H. M's 41st, with two squadrons 3d cavalry are en route from Sukkur, and two guns of Leslie's troop with the left wing 6th N. I. and a light division, formed of the flank companies of the 20th, 12th, and 25th Regiments Bombay N. I., follow the first detachment with more ammunition and treasure about the 24th March. The reason of these movements is that General Nott has written from Candahar to say he wants, as soon as possible, a supply of money, ammunition, and medicines & begs that they may be sent without the least delay, Major General England has therefore lost no time in advancing with the force above detailed as the Quetta troops are only sufficient for the defence of the town and neighbourhood, and nothing short of the number under orders will be equal to the safe escort of treasure and ammunition, the clearing of Kojuck pass, and the reduction of Killah Abdoollah.

AGRA UKHBAR, March 19.

A late letter from Peshawur informs us that "all hope of buying the Khyburrees is over, and the General intends attempting the Pass on the 14th or 15th instant. The attack will be led by 600 Europeans, with three guns, in rear of whom will be the different guards over the stores, ammunition, baggage &c. Two flanking columns of seventeen Companies each, will clear the Hills on either side, and the rear will be brought up by the remaining portion of the Infantry, Guns and Cavalry."

The latest news from Jellalabad supports this information inasmuch as General Sale's position had become somewhat critical. He was surrounded by the enemy, among whom were Akbar Khan and fifteen hundred horse, but no demonstration of an attack had been made. The presence of such an enemy is enough to induce General Pollock to make an effort to join Sir Robert, however anxious he must have been for the arrival of H. M.'s 3d Dragoons, who could not reach Peshawur before the end of the present month Their presence would be invaluable at Jellalabad, where, if Akbar Khan ever meets their charge, a brief and final expiation of all his treachery awaits him.

The 19th Regiment Native Infantry at present at Kurnaul, are under orders to proceed to Sukkur, part going by water and part marching. This is so far opposed to the impression now generally entertained that Government have come to the resolution of decreasing their forces beyond the Indus, rather than increasing them. The 9th Cavalry, it is said, are to proceed to Peshawur, but not it is supposed to form a part of General Pollock's Force, as in that case Colonel Pattle would command the Cavalry Brigade, to which Colonel White of the Dragoons has been appointed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The insertion of the letter of "One of the Jury" has been unavoidably postponed to Tuesday next in consequence of the pressure of business arising from the publication of the Overland Summary.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842.

Some interesting extracts from the *Agra Ukhbar* and *Delhi Gazette* of the 19th ultimo will be found under the usual head. It appears probable that General Pollock will abstain from making a forward movement until reinforced, unless the position of the British force at Jellalabad should become such, as to require immediate assistance. The attempt, to obtain a peaceable passage by paying a sum of money to the Khyburries, seems to have been a failure.

Calcutta papers to the 21st March contain no intelligence of importance.

Madras journals of the 11th ultimo have arrived. We are glad to learn from these that the men of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Secunderabad, have quietly taken their pay without batta. It was at one time feared that they would have followed the example of the refractory corps which were concerned in the late mutiny at that station. That this has not been the case is a subject of congratulation and speaks well for the discipline of the regiment. A few of the men after receiving their pay made a respectful statement of the difficulty under which they laboured in supporting their families, consequent on the high price of provisions at Secunderabad. We trust that the Madras Government will pay every possible attention to the remedying, or at least alleviating, the grievance complained of.

By the *Seaforth* we have received copies of the *Ceylon Herald* up to the 18th ultimo. The *Island Queen* from Macao the 15th and Singapore the 24th February passed Galle on the 10th March bound to Bombay. She communicated the intelligence of Her Majesty's Ship *Wellesley* having arrived at Singapore on the 23d February, whence she will proceed to England.

Since writing the above the *Island Queen* has arrived and we have been favoured with the following extracts from a letter written by an officer on board Her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*.

Wellesley, Hong-Kong, 12th Feb. 1842.

The ship is *homeward bound*, and left Chusan on the 4th instant, and arrived at her present anchorage five days afterwards, where our stay will be brief, as we proceed to Singapore, and if Lord Auckland be not already there, await his arrival, and carry him and suite to England; when we departed from Chusan, (weather very cold, thermometer 28d.) The news from Ningpo was not of very great moment, Sir H. Gough was collecting his forces, with an intention, it is said of attacking, and of *course dispersing* some 15,000 Chinese Troops assembled in and near Han-chow foo the capital of the province of Che-keang—the *Great* Emperor, has issued another furious Edict for the *extermination* of the Barbarians, resolved to treat with them on no terms, regardless of the consequence, in my opinion, (which is probably but of little worth), a revolution will follow of course in China, and the Tartar Dynasty, of the Mantchous, cease to reign. The people of Ningpo are very quiet, and submissive, and would be glad to see the English retain their city, I was in Garrison there, for more than five weeks, and returned with my Battalion to perform those duties at Chusan, where I continued until the early part of February, removing to Wellesley preparatory to sailing. There are 100 marines from Cornwallis under Capt. Hamilton landed there in aid of the duties, the Blenheim's having re-embarked before Wellesley's; the continuance of the Chinese war is much to be regretted and will oblige the English Govt. to fight for conquest, Chusan will be retained. Kolongsoo island, (a lovely spot,) opposite, and within half a mile of the city of Amoy, which it commands will also be held, and as well as Chinhae, which controls the extreme of the Ningpo river, for *my own part* I do not see the utility of Hong-Kong, and which is being so much, and hurri-dly built upon, but I have ever been, a short sighted politician. The *greatest enemy* the forces will have to contend with, is the climate, it is dreadful to think of the large number who have perished by the diseases incident to it, soon after we captured Chinhae, seven of my men died of cholera, and one or two by dysentery. I am *quite astonished that I am alive myself*. I believe, you are aware my friend, that being from the first attack of Chusan in 1840, and up to the present day, present in every affair of moment with the Chinese, how lively an interest I must ever continue to feel in the welfare of the expedition, and it is a singular circumstance, why or wherefore I know not, that the other day the only Officer commanding a corps remaining, who originally came out with the forces—Col. Oglander died, and Col. James invalided, Col. Barclay and Major Blyth 49th both invalided, Col. Adams 18th invalided, Col. Montgomery Madras Artillery, invalided, Captain Duff, who commanded 37th N. I. (600 men) died, after this I must be a *rare bird*, if I reach England alive, and may add not a few escapes from the missiles of the "Long Tail," on my approaching departure from the scene of many conflicts.

The Overland Mail will be closed at the Post Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. An after packet will be kept open until 5 P. M.

In consequence of the 1st proximo falling on a Sunday, the next month's Mail will not be despatched until the 2nd May.

Owing to the approach of the monsoon, a Government notification has been issued stating that steamers will be despatched to Suez on the 23rd May, 18th June, 19th July, and 29th August.

We regret to have to announce the death of Captain C. De B. Prescott of the 5th Regiment N. I. This Officer was on the point of returning to Europe. The vacancy caused by his decease will be filled by the promotion of Lieutenant R. Dennis (now in Europe on furlough) to the rank of Captain. Ensign E. McCullock will also be promoted to the superior grade.

Government has at length decided on sending forthwith to England the detachment, of Her Majesty's 6th Foot, now stationed at this Presidency. The volunteering was concluded on Wednesday last. Upwards of one hundred men have extended their services to other regiments. The remainder will embark for Europe as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The interest, which the members of the Military profession feel in the proceedings of the late extraordinary Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. Pilfold of the Queen's Royal Regiment, has been fully demonstrated by the numerous letters on the subject which have appeared in the journals of this Presidency. We shall do our utmost to enable our readers to form a free and unbiased opinion of the merits of the case, by laying before them a full report of the trial. This we purpose to commence publishing on Tuesday next.

We hear the present charges against Lieut. Pilfold have originated from what transpired during his late trial; and are given to understand that the real cause of Lieut. Pilfold having been brought before the Court Martial now sitting at Ahmedabad is, his having objected to some of the members of the former court.

Although the Court deemed Lieut. Pilfold's objections valid, and the parties objected to were not allowed to sit, yet these very persons have preferred the charges, now under investigation, against this, decidedly persecuted, officer.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter from Sir Hugh Gough containing a well merited testimonial of the services of Lieut. Colonel Ellis of the Royal Marines.

Ningpo City, January 31st 1842.

My Dear Major Ellis,

I cannot allow you to leave the expedition without some assurance on my part of my regret at losing you, and of my best wishes for your future welfare

As you have been repeatedly placed by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, at my disposal, for active operations in the Field, I have had frequent occasion to notice the gallantry, and steadiness, of your little Battalion as well as the zeal, spirit, and judgement, with which you exercised the command.

The subsequent period of your services in the Garrison of Ningpo, and Ching-hae, has only tended to increase the satisfaction which I shall always feel, at having had you, and a portion of the royal marines under my orders, and will beg you to convey this expression of my sentiments to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men under your command.

Believe me,
Very faithfully yours,
H. Gough, Lieut. General.

Major S. B Ellis, Royal Marines.

The following passengers will leave this port for Suez by the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Cleopatra* in the course of this day.

Mrs. Montgomery,
" Col. Manson,
" Parsons and child,
Mr and Mrs. Forbes,
Capt. and Mrs. Ord, and 2 children, and European servant,
Miss Richards,
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Osborne, and 3 children, and European servant,
Colonel Paty,
Mrs. Bowden, Miss Bowden and Child, and native servant,
Major Cotton,
Mrs. Major Carpenter, and Child.
Capt. and Mrs Roberts, and Child, and European Servant,
Miss Llewelyn,
Capt. and Mrs. Mansel,
A Child of Mr. Harrison, and Eur. servant,
Mrs. Goodall,
Master S. Brooking,
Mr. Gouger,
Capt. Larkins, & European Servant,
Capt. Rees,
J. Llewelyn, Esq.
Major Taylor, 2d M. Lt. Cav.
Capt. Young,
" Rutherford,
Mr. Blackall,
" C. Campbell
E. H. Dallas Esq.,
A. Mackintosh Esq.
A. Montgomery, Esq.
Capt. Owen, 1st Lancers,
Major Carpenter,
Capt. Thornhill,
" Allan,
Mr. J. Catteral,
Mrs. Prescott & child.
Captain Bate,
Sir Frederick Nicolson,
Frederick Bourchier Esq.
2d Class Passengers.
Mr. Chadwick.
Joaquim Manoel De Mello Mendz,
E. A. Webster,
Budrooden Shaik Ally,
Jamallooden Tajooden,

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Our latest news from China is to the 14th February. It appears that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary does not conceive that an attack on the city would be at all conducive to the speedy settlement of the dispute whilst it would certainly prove detrimental to the mercantile interests of Great Britain. His Excellency has therefore determined to let Canton alone, and direct the whole disposable force against Pekin. When the Emperor sent commissioners to treat with Sir Henry Pottinger, the latter refused to negociate with them, intimating his intention of coming to Pekin and having a personal interview with the Chinese monarch. The following letters for which we are indebted to the *Calcutta Courier* contain the latest general and commercial intelligence.

"*Koo-lung-soo, December 14th*, 1841.

"The *Jupiter*, Troop-ship came into Amoy harbour yesterday morning from Ningpo, she brings the following items of news: 1st, That the Cameronians are to leave Hong-Kong so soon as the weather will admit, and are to proceed and join Sir H. Gough's Head-quarters, calling for the detachment at Koo-lung-soo in passing: 2d, That Commissioners have been sent by the Emperor to Sir H. Pottinger, who refused to treat with them, saying that he would negotiate with the Emperor personally at Pekin, 3d, That the Grand Canal has broken its banks, and that the neighbouring country is covered with water and ice. The *Jupiter* will sail tomorrow morning for Hong-Kong. To the inhabitants of this island the last 5 weeks have been eventful, but the matters which interest us, confined to a rocky point of the globe some 2 miles by 1, will scarcely engage your attention, surrounded as you are by the allurements of the City of Palaces; nevertheless, I will turn to my Journal-book, and extract some few memoranda placed therein. Imprimis, the weather has been variable, sometimes for 2 or 3 days the wind blowing strongly from the north, obliging us to chose our winter clothing and draw near the fire, the Thermometer falling to 53; then might follow an equal number of dog days, in which the fickle mercury would mount beyond 70, and lastly, "the stealing shower is scarce to patter heard." Thus it may be seen that, the atmosphere itself is in a perpetual ague, having its cold hot, and sweating stages, recurring at intervals more or less regular---is it strange that man should sympathize with these changes? I think not, and ague is the only disease with which we are troubled. Quinine soon puts this enemy to route, who frequently renews his attacks, and in some cases manages to carry the citadel. I believe that, at this moment, the sick in hospital are all doing well, and might all be quickly at duty, had the Doctors plenty of Quinine to administer. In order to produce a variation in the 'st. Helena-like monotony of the place, the Officers of the Garrison determined to form a race course, and to establish races---horses were procured from Amoy; a small circular race course was planned and completed; the horses were put into training, and on the 6th instant, the first meeting was held and passed off famously, affording enjoyment to all present. The KOO-LUNG-SOO RACES, if not the earliest race in China, are certainly the earliest in a British colony in China, the second meeting will take place on the first week in January 1841. We continue to be supplied with the necessaries of life from Amoy, the people of which city seem to be favorably inclined towards us. One of the soldiers of the Garrison, not long since, chose, for some purpose, to cross over the arm of sea which divides us from Amoy, and was absent 4 or 5 days, after which the Chinese themselves brought him back, having in the interim, according to the soldier's account, treated him almost regally. Occasionally we receive reports that the Mandarins of Tang-wah intend to attack us but knowing that" our house is always in order" for their reception, we are not at all concerned about their approach.

"*Singapore, 22d February*, 1842.---Since our respects under date the 15th instant, we have not had much doing here owing to the Chinese holidays. The *Cowasjee* took away about 120 chests of Bengal Drug which was brought here at Sp. drs 405 for Patna, and Sp. Drs 390 for Benares, these rates may still be quoted. Our Tea-market can scarcely be said to have opened yet, though some few chests have been purchased for your place at Sp. Drs. 7, and Sp. Drs. 7¼ for 20 catty box, it is now offered at Sp. Dr. 6¾ while buyers are holding back for Sp. Drs. 6, at which price the bulk of the season's supply will probably change hands, we have now 50,000 boxes in the place and as many more expected---China Camphor, six hundred peculs, of very good quality, sold yesterday at Sp. Drs. 31½, this is higher than we expected it would go, and still think the purchase was premature, he might by waiting a few days have got it cheaper.

Exchange on London 4s. 8d. Tonnage plentiful and freight scarce at any price, we are shipping Gambier at £ 3-10 per 20 cwt.

From China the *Sylph* brings us intelligence to the 15th instant. Since Sir H. Pottinger's arrival at Hong Kong, it has been generally understood that as long as the river is left clear below Whampoa, and our Ships there unmolested, no attack on canton will be made, it being well known now that the destruction of that City would not accelerate the settlement of our differences for a single hour ---this has tended to brighten the merchant's prospects a little and considerable deliveries of Cotton had taken place at Bombay, middling fine T. 9-4, Madras fine T. 10, finest Bengal T 9. 6---the demand is almost entirely for the good kinds---the whole stock on hand on the 10th instant, of every kind, was only 50,000 bales. The Plenipotentiary was highly dissatisfied with the proceedings at Hong Kong during his absence, and put a stop immediately to the seizing of junks and the wish distribution of lands, every department on that island seems to have fallen into very unfit hands. The transports at Hong Kong were to be discharged and the troops landed in barracks now in course of building. The *Wellesley* had arrived from Chusan, the 4th February, bringing the report that she had spoken troopship *Jupiter* within a few hours sail of that island, on her arrival, an attack was to be made on the City of Hong Chowfoo---we presume for the purpose of dispersing the Tartar troops there and opening the public granaries to the hungry population. The export of Tea up to the 10th was 21½ millions, no good Congos left---Tsatlee Silk held as high as Sp. 1s 600 and no more than 700 bales expected for the season's crop. Exchange 2s. Freight from Whampoa £ 5. Patna had been sold at Sps. Drs. 460, and our friends quoted Benares at Sp. Drs 445. The *John Brightman* had not arrived.

P. S. It appears there is some truth in the report that Chusan, Amoy and Hong Kong, are to be free ports,---the letters to day per *Sylph*, mention it again."

The following is from a Commercial Circular dated Singapore, February 22d:—

"The *Sylph* has arrived, bringing advices from Macao to 11th and from Canton to 8th. The following extract of a letter dated Macao 11th February, contains the substance of the intelligence, political and commercial, received by this arrival:

Since our last Circular of the 15th ulto, some important changes have occurred in our political relations in this quarter, and the reign of misrule which has so long distinguished the Government of Hong-kong, has been put an end to by the timely arrival from the North, of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency and suite arrived at Hongkong, on the 1st inst. in H. M. S. *Elenheim*, and he has since been actively employed in the work of reform. The seizure of Junks and Chinese Boats, in the Estuaries of the river, which has been carried on for some time past by H. M. Ships, in a manner disgraceful to the Nation, has been put a stop to; and it is said that Hongkong, Amoy, and Chusan are to be declared free ports.

The troops at Hongkong hitherto immured in Transports, at an enormous expense to Government are to be landed immediately, and additional barracks are ordered to be erected for the reception of reinforcements.

It is understood that no movement whatever will be made on Canton, so long as the Chinese leave the River *below* Whampoa unobstructed, and our Trade and Shipping unmolested, as the experience we have recently gained in the North, leads to the conviction, that the capture of Canton would not accelerate the settlement of the question by a single hour; and that we must look to the adoption of the most vigorous measures in the ensuing spring, and probably to the capture of the Capital itself, before we can hope for any satisfactory adjustment of our differences our operations hitherto having failed to elicit the slightest concession from the Imperial Cabinet. It is further stated, that Hong-chow-foo, the capital of Chekeang, would be attacked, as soon as the *Jupiter* troopship arrived at Chusan with reinforcements; and there can be little doubt, that City is now in our possession, and that its capture will be followed up by a visit to the Yangtsekiang, and active operations against Soo-chow, Nanking and other Towns of the province, which is already described as being in a state of great disorganization.

Strong reinforcements are shortly expected from England and India, and should no disappointment in this respect be experienced, we shall be able to move in force upon Pekin in the spring. Nothing further is known relative to Kongkong; but the opinion seems general, founded probably on Sir R. Peel's declaration in Parliament, and the lavish expenditure of Government that it will be retained.

Our dates from Canton are to the 8th instant. The New Year holidays had just commenced, and business will continue suspended and till about the 15th. The customary annual settlements among the Chinese, are understood to have gone off very favorably and with less complaint than usual at this season of a want of money. It is believed that the Tea-men and dealers generally, have done a profitable business during the past year; and we are in consequence disposed to anticipate, some improvement in our markets for Imports, when business is fairly resumed, particularly should political matters in this province take no unfavourable turn, in which our prospects at present are also cheering. We beg to call your attention to the following quotations and remarks.

Cotton.—Bombay 8 a 9-3. Tinnevelly 8-5 a 9-5. [The Stock on hand is about 50,000 Bales and is held almost entirely by the Chinese. Some improvement is anticipated immediately after the holy days unless the arrivals should be large.

Cotton Yarn.—The stock is about 6,000 bales held chiefly by the Chinese. Some improvement is expected but we cannot quote more than Sp. Drs. 26 for good assortments.

Long Cloths.—Remain unaltered, and are still sold at 2 50 a 2 75.

Woollen Cloths—Continue depressed, and are only to be sold in small parcels at very low prices. Some sales of Spanish Stripes of fair assortments, have been made at 94 cents per yard.

Long Ells---Good Assortments were worth about 6¾. Scarlets 9¾. We are under an impression that these goods have now seen their lowest point, and that some improvement may be looked for ere long."

Communicated.

FOR THE MINERALOGIST.

On my way from Darwar by Gird Hoobly to the Herbhoyl Ghauts with my Gun, I had followed a Peafowl, and had the chance of seeing some coal combined with iron in a cut made by the strong rush of water of the rainy season. I would have made a further search but, circumstances prevented.

Bombay, 30th March 1842.

P. S. I think it was found between Hirragoothy and the Ghaut.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the month of March.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N. I. as Brevet capt.
" H. J. Woodward, 1st Eur. Regt. as Do. Do.
" E. P. Lynch, 16th N. I. as Do. Do.
" J. W. Renny, 19th N. I. as Do. Do.
" C. R. Hogg, 1st Eur. Regt. as Do. Do.
2d Lieut. C. J. Bruce, to be 1st Lieut.
2d Lieut. R. B. Brett, to be 1st Lieut.
Ensign W. Brassey, 2d Eur. L. I. to be Lieut.
" J. Hunter, 4th N. I. (Rifle corps) to be Lieut.
Captain J. D. Browne, 10th N. I. to be Major; Lieut. (Brevet captain) T. Jackson to be captain and Ensign T. G Ricketts to be Lieut.
Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2d Eur. L. I. to be acting Brigade Major at Poona.
Ensign J. S. Gell, 10th N. I. to be Lieutenant.
Captain G. More 24th N. I. to be Major; Lieut. (Brevet captain) G. H. Bellasis to be captain and Ensign W. Montriou, to be Lieut.
Senior Asst. Surgeon Joseph Bowstead, to be Surgeon.
Ensign J. E. Bowles, 23d N. I. to be Lieut.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Davies, 11th N. I. to take charge of the Pay office at Ahmedabad.
Ensign Jermyn, to act as Qr. Mr. to the 2d Gr. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon R. Hosken, is appointed to act as Marine and Port surgeon.
Lieut. Stock, 23rd N. I. to take charge of the offices of Line Adjutant and commissariat Agent at Bhooj.
Lieut. Heyman, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 15th N. I.
Ensign Bowles, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 23rd N. I.
Lieut. H. Boye, 23rd N. I. to act as Adjt. at Kurrachee.
Surgeon R. Wight, 15th N. I. to perform the duties of Supg. surgeon to the Field Force at Dadur.
Captain A. F. Bartlet, 26th N. I. to be Brigade Major at Mhow.
Captain John Davis, 11th N. I. received charge of the Pay office, Northern Division of the Army.
Asst. surgeon Ogilvie, to the Medical charge of the Det. achment under captain Whitlie, proceeding to upper Scinde.
Asst. surgeon Jephson, to receive medical charge of the 1st Gr. N. I. at Sukkur.
Asst. surgeon Ward, 12th N. I. to receive medical charge of the 1st Gr. N. I. at Sukkur.
Asst. surgeon Campbell, in Medical charge of the Det. of the 1st Eur. Regt.
Asst. surgeon Campbell, in temporary Medical charge of the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery.
Asst. Surgeon F. Ellis, to relieve Assistant surgeon Campbell, from the Medical charge of the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery.
Asst. surgeon Atkinson, in Medical charge of the right wing of 32d M. N. I.
Lieut. Vincent, 7th N. I. has been appointed to act as Asst to the Executive Engineer at Mhow.
Captain E. P. Delhoste, senior Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen. to act as Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the army.
Captain W. S. Adams, senior Deputy asst. Qr. Mr. General to act as Asst. Qr. Mr. General.
Lieut. W. A. Anderson, of the left wing of 1st Eur. Regt. to act as Deputy Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Captain H. H. Hobson, 20th N. I. to act as Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. in upper Scinde.
Captain Teasdale, sub Asst. Comy. Genl. to take charge of the Bazar at Quetta.
Captain Mant, to conduct the duties of Deputy Asst. Adjutant Genl. S. D. A.
Assistant surgeon J. McMorris, is directed to proceed to Kurrachee for General duty under the officiating Supg. surgeon of the Scinde Field Force.
Lieut. W. K Anderson, acting Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General is attached to the N. D. of the army.
Asst. surgeon McKenzie, to afford Medical aid to the 3rd L. C.
Surgeon Patch, to resume Medical charge of the Head Quarters staff and Details at Dadur.
Assistant Surgeon W. Thom, is appointed to the charge of the duties of Port surgeon.
Captain H. Jacob, 19th N. I. has been nominated to command the Detachment doing duty over the subsidiary Jail at Chimboor.
Captain G. H. Bainbridge, first class Comt. agent, assumed charge of his duties at the presidency.
Capt. Fraser, relinquished his duties as first class comt. Agent.
Lieut. Marriott, of the corps of sappers and Miners is appointed Adjt. and Qr. Mr. to that corps.
Ensign W. C. Anderson, 1st Eur. Regt. has been appointed Asst. to the Supt. of the Revenue Survey, in the Southern Maharatta country.
Surgeon A. Montgomery to deliver over medical charge of the 1st Battalion Artillery and Golundauze Battalion to Asst. Surgeon Pelly.
Asst. Surgeon Grierson to assume medical charge of the 22d N. I. Staff and Details.
The services of Capt. G. G. Malet, 3d L. C. comg. at Balmeer is placed temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the commander in chief for regimental duty.
Asst. Surgeon J. Miller, M. D. is directed to proceed to Kurrachee for general duty, under the officiating Supg. Surgeon of the Scinde Field Force.
Capt. C. Giberne, 15th N. I. is appointed comt. Agent at Bhooj.
Capt. R. Mignon, 1st B. E. Regt. is appointed a first class agent in comt. office.
Capt. G. Rowley, 2d L. C. to act as joint Remount Agent.
Capt. A. R. Wilson, 14th N. I. to act as supt. of Pensioners and family payments.
Asst. Surgeon Cannon, to receive medical charge of the 1st Gr. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Fraser, 12th N. I. to receive charge of the Field General Hospital at Sukkur.
Asst. Surgeon Pelly, to deliver over medical charge of the 1st Battalion Artillery and Golundauze Battalion to Surgeon J. Sinclair.
Asst. Surgeon Seaward to the medical charge of the wing of the 24th N. I. en route to Asseerghur.
Asst. Surgeon Faithful, M. D. to take medical charge of the 26th M. N. I. at Belgaum.
Major Decluzeau, of the Horse Brigade to act as comt. of Ordnance at Poona.
Asst. Surgeon R Kirk, has been appointed Deputy Assaymaster and Asst. Surg Pitcairn to act in that appointment until the former officer joins.
Asst. Surgeon Pelly, in medical charge of the staff and Right wing of the 52d M. N. I. and proceed in medical charge of the wing 52d M. N. I. on its march from Ahmednuggur to a Madras station.
Asst. Surgeon J. D. Campbell, is directed to join left wing 23d N. L. I. and accompany it to Poona, returning to his duty at Ahmednuggur.
Asst. Surgeon C. J. Weston, is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Eur. Regt.
Lieut. col. G. R. Jervis, of the Engineer corps having returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors is appointed to be Supg. Engineer of the Northern Provinces and to act as Supg. Engineer of the Southern Provinces.
Capt. C. W. Grant, will act as Supg. Engineer in the Northern Provinces.
Lieut. Forbes, 3d N. I. to act as Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. to the Northern Division of the Army.
Lieut. E. C. Marston, to act as Qr. Mr. and Interpreter to the 25th N. I.
Ensign J. C. Coley, to act as Qr. Mr. and Intr. to the 10th N. I.
Lieut. E. A. Green, Acting Adjt. to the wing of the 21st N. I. at Seebee.
Ensign Moyle, to act as Qr. Mr. and Pay Master to 21st N. I. at Seebee.
Lieut Cotgrave, 8th N. I. to act as Interpreter to the 3d N. I. at Shikarpore.
Capt. Thomas, 8th N. I. to act as Staff officer to the Troops at Shikarpore consisting of the Head Quarters of the 3d L. C.; 8th N. I. and a detail of Eur. Arty.
Lieut. R. FitzGerald, 12th N. I. has been appointed Adjt. to the Scinde Irregular Horse.
Capt. C. C. Lucas, to be Adjutant and Lieut. J. S. Aked to act as Qr. Mr. and Intr. to the 4th N. I. (Rifle Corps.)
Lieut. Cotgrave, 8th N. I. to act as Intr. to the 1st Gr. N. I.
Lieut. Heyman, 15th N. I. to act as line Adjt. and to the charge of the Treasure chest at Kurrachee.
Lieut. Seale, to act as Adjt. to the left wing of the 15th N. I.
Asst. Surgeon H. P. Hathorn, 24th N. I. to relieve Asst. Surgeon D. Grierson, M. D. in Medical charge of the staff and details.
Asst. Surgeon Manisty, in medical charge of the 1st company 2d Battalion Artillery.
Capt. G. Fulljames, comg. the Guzerat Irregular Horse received charge of his appointment.
Lieut J. Hamilton, Artillery, is appointed Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur.

ADMITTANCES.

Mr. James Richard Swinton, is admitted to the service as a cadet of Infantry and promoted to Ensign.
Mr. William Braikenridge is admitted as an Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. Christopher Buckle, as cornet in cavalry.
Mr Anthony Charles Romer, as 2d Lieut. in Artillery.
Mr. David Irving, as Ensign in Infantry.
Mr. Murray Haig as do. do
Mr. Charles Thorngate Weston, M. D. in Medical Establishment.
Mr. James Vaughan, do do.

RANKED AND POSTED.

Thomas Biggs, to rank as 2d Lieut. and posted to Artillery.
Walter Sparks Hatch, do. do.
Henry Lee Gibbard, do. do.
James Thomas Keir, do. do.
Archibald Crawford, do. do.
George Robertson Douglas, do do.
Duncan Mac Dougall, do. do.
Douglas Gaye, do. do.
William Stevenson, do. do.
Robert Gordon to rank as Ensign and appointed to 4th N. I.
Cockburn Fiske Gooding Church to rank as Ensign and appointed to 2d Eur. L. I.
Jhon Bates, to rank as Ensign and appionted to 8th N. I
Thomas Tristram Piers, to rank as Ensign and appointed to 1st Eur. Rt.
Frederick Schneider, to rank as Ensign and posted to the 10th N. I.
Frederick McGowan, to rank as Ensign and posted to the 10th N. I.
Walter Edward McPherson, as Ensign and posted to the 24th N. I.
Alexander Davison, as Ensign and posted to 16th N. I.
Frederick George Newnham, as Ensign and posted to 23d N. I.

ADJUSTMENTS.

Lieut. E. S. Blake, Arty. to take rank.
Lieut. E. Welland, do. do.
" W. Massie, do. do.
" G. P. Kennett, do. do.
" J. C. Pownell, do. do.
" G. A. Pruen, do. do.
" C. R. Dent, do. do.
" D. Erskine, do. do.
" J. Pattinger, do. do.
" W. C. Outhwaite, do. do.
" W. P. Shakespeare, 2d Eur. L. I. to take rank.
" A. Price, 4th N. I. (Rifle Corps) to take rank
" J. S. Aked, do. do.
" W. G. C. Hughes, do. do.
" A. Morris, do. do.
" H. Lodwick, 10th N. I. to take rank.
" T. G. Ricketts, do. do.

ATTACHED.

Ensign J. R. Swinton, lately admitted to the service is attached to do duty with the 19th N. I. and directed to join.
Surgeon A. Sinclair, is attached to the 1st Battalion of Artillery at Ahmednuggur.
Ensign M. Haig, lately arrived from England is attached to do duty with the 19th N. I.

REMOVALS AND TRANSFERAS.

Capt. J. Sinclair, from the Golundauze to the 2nd Battalion.
Lieut. A. B. Kemball, from the Horse Brigade to the 1st Battalion.
Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite, to the command of the Detachment of Golundauze at Malligaum.
2d Lieut. W. Davidson, to command the Detachment of Golundauze at Surat.
2d Lieut. J. T. Keir. to command the Detachment of Golundauze at Rajcote.
Cornet C. Buckle, is attached to do duty with the 1st L. C. at Mhow.

RESIGNATIONS.

Ensign H. E. Marriott, 16th N. I. is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's service.
Surgeon C. Ducat, is permitted to resign H. C. service.
Major R. Ord, 24th N. I. is permitted to retire from the service.
Capt. C. De B. Prescott, is allowed to retire from the service.

PERMISSION BY THE HON'BLE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Lieut. Col. Jervis, has been permitted to return to his duty by the Overland route.
Lieut. Charles F. Sorell. and J. G. J. Johnston, do. do.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS.

Francis John Oldfield, for the cavalry.
James Pitcairn Knowles, for the Infantry.
James Richard Swinton, do. do.
John Dun Simson, do. do.
John Webb, do. do.
Walter Valentine Shewell, do. do.
Frederick Dacre, do. do.
Henry John Carter, Medical Dept. rank as Asst. Surgeon
William Campbell, M. D. do. do.

FURLOUGHS.

Major J. Holland, Dep. Qr. Mr. General of the Army is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries for one year.
Veterinary surgeon F. Rogers of Bengal Establishment is allowed furlough to Europe.
Supg. surgeon C. Kane, to proceed to Sea for one year.
Ensign G. F. Duke, 23d N. I. furlough to Europe for one year.
Capt. C. Honor, 2d L. C. furlough to Europe for three years.
Ensign W. Brassey, 2d Eur. L. I. do. do.
Lieut. Quanborough, of the invalid Establishment I. N. to Neilgherries for 18 months.
Capt. H. Gordon, 18th M. N. I. to proceed to Sea for three months.
Capt. C. J. Owen, 1st L. C. furlough to Europe for three years.
Surgeon R. Montgomery, 1st Battalion Arty. do. do.
Lieut. Col. J. T. Ashburne, 22d N. I. furlough to Europe for three years.
Ensign R. T. Goodwin, 16th N. I. to proceed to Egypt for three months.
Major Gen. G. B. Brooks to proceed to England.
Asst. Surgeon A. Mackintosh, 19th M. N. I. to proceed to Europe.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

The 45th N. I., en route to Benares by water from Dacca, reached Monghyr on the 14th instant. The health of the corps was improving.—*Englishman, March* 19.

The following is extracted from a letter dated on board the *Lord Hungerford*, the 15th instant. It seems that the *Tenasserim* has again been repaired so as to be available:

"We are at last at the Sandheads after having been a week coming down. The *Forbes* and *Dwarkanauth* are towing us, when they let go we shall make fast to the *Tenasserim*. We had a heavy shower of rain with squalls from the N. W. off Saugor this morning, but now it is calm and the calmer the better as long as we have a Steamer."

The *Tenasserim* and the *Lord Hungerford* got away to sea on the 16th.—Courier, March 19.

Major Delafosse's troop of Horse Artillery, which, as we mentioned yesterday, has been ordered to the Nor-west, is to proceed, by forced marches, to join H. M.'s 31st, on the banks of the Ravee. This will deprive Captain Abbott of the Commandantship conferred upon him in the Brigading of General Pollock's force. We hope now that the strength of the Artillery, ordered for service, has been augmented, that a Brigade Major will be appointed to this arm. —*Hurkaru, March* 19.

CHINA TRANSPORTS.—We understand that it is designed to arm the Launches of the Transports employed in taking Troops and Stores to China, with 12 pounder cannonades, with carriages and slides, under the orders of the Marine Surveyor and Embarkation Committee. We learn also, that the detachment of the 6th Madras N. I., which were to proceed on board the *Stallkart*, have been now allotted to the *Runnymede*.—*Ibid.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—A morning contemporary announced the other day, the grant by Government, of various indulgences in the shape of posteens, warm clothing, and shoes to the troops proceeding on service to Affghanistan, and it affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state, that the authorities have recently directed the preparation of a description of letters designated Kujawahs, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded. We are informed, that this description of conveyance possesses superior advantages over every other mode of transit, as being attended with none of the harrassment and annoyance of the common-doolie, and is admirably adapted for the ruggedness of the mountain country of Affghanistan. Conveyance of somewhat the same description, was found eminently useful during the French campaign in Syria.—*Ibid.*

POLICE OFFICE.

MARCH 18, 1842.

(*Before the Chief Magistrate.*)

CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN ADE.

Mr. Martin Ford, late second officer of the *Rob Roy*, while that vessel was under the command of Captain John Ade, at present under sentence of imprisonment by the Supreme Court, appeared at this Office this morning, in obedience to a summons issued by Mr. Patton, requiring him to give evidence on behalf of the Queen. The disclosures made by Mr. Ford are the following, which relate to transactions, that occurred on board the *Rob Roy*, while she was out at sea on her voyage from Calcutta to China, about the month of August 1841. The following particulars are given nearly in the words of Mr. Ford.

There was a man, the under tindale, by name Corella, who, from fatigue, had omitted to put gunney or canvass on the main-stay, to prevent the chafing of the main-sail. The men had previous to this, handed the top-gallant sails, reefed the topsails, and furled the main-sail, having nearly the whole day and previous night been hard at work, making and shortening sail in pouring rain.

This tindale, although greatly fatigued, was called aft by the mate, and abused for having neglected the duty above mentioned. He, of course, said all he could in his defence, partly in Arabic, partly in Bengallee, though, it certainly appeared to me, in a very insolent manner. The mate took a stout rope's end and thrashed the man in the presence of his shipmates and countrymen (Arabs), and it is well known that you cannot wound the feelings of one of them more than by insulting him in the presence of his subordinates.

From that moment the mate disliked the tindale, and the Captain *hated* him. That evening he was called aft and requested to do something very degrading to him as a petty officer in the ship,—what I do not now exactly remember. He positively refused to do it, and was instantly placed in irons. It is true the men mustered aft on the quarterdeck, greatly surprised at the unjust treatment their countryman had received, but they did not perpetrate any act of violence. The man was kept in irons and led forward by a chain—one of the *breeches* of the after-*gun*—whenever he required to go there, more like a beast than a human being.

On the ship's arrival at Singapore, the man was liberated. In a short time after we arrived in Macao roads, one of the men was taunting him respecting his late punishment. He struck the man, and a fight consequently ensued between them,—when the mate, without enquiring who was to blame, seized the tindale, tucked him up to the main rigging, and inflicted three or four dozen lashes with the cat on this unfortunate wretch, until his back *streamed with blood*. That night, or the night following, he ran from the ship, but shortly afterward was found and apprehended on shore. The mate was ordered, forthwith by the Commander, to arm himself with a brace of pistols and take one of the chains before mentioned, in the cutter, secure the man hand and foot, and bring him on board. This was done. The poor wretch was dragged on board by the Malays we got in Singapore, seized up to the main rigging, and, I positively declare, received very little short of seven dozen lashes, of which one dozen the mate inflicted with his own hands. The Capt. witnessed the whole of this proceeding, and sanctioned it. The poor fellow was flogged with the cat, and his back *dreadfully* lacerated. He cried hard for *mercy* to the Captain, but in vain. The man after receiving this punishment, was taken on the poop handcuffed, and secured by the chain already mentioned and led about as usual. He remained in this state until next morning, and on my coming on deck, I saw that the shirt which had been put on his back, after the flogging, was saturated with blood and sticking close to his back. He remained in this state of suffering until our arrival in Hong Kong, when he could no longer endure the insults heaped upon him, and one night I heard a dreadful screaming on deck, and to my horror, found that the poor man had picked the lock attached to his chain, and thrown himself into the sea! The boat was lowered immediately, but the unfortunate wretch was no where to be found.

After having entered the affidavit, the Chief Magistrate gave orders for such farther evidence to be collected, as may be necessary to substantiate and establish Mr. Pord's statement.

MADRAS.

SECUNDERABAD, *March* 14.—The men of the remaining corps at this station, viz. the 10th N. I. received their pay without batta, on Saturday the 12th instant, without any demur, and with all quietness. Of this I am right glad, as it was rumoured about the station during the month past, that the 10th would follow in the wake of their comrades of the 7th, and 48th Regiments, and refuse their pay; but these Rumourists (if I may so term them) have been disappointed. The officers of the 10th acted judiciously in having the men regularly march to their quarters, and the pay issued in their presence, and acquittances taken on the spot. A few of the men, after receiving their pay, told their officers, that they had a representation to make and respectfully begged that the same might be brought to the notice of higher authority, which was, they said, that their pay was inadequate for the maintenance of themselves and families at this station, articles of food being dear. This conduct is soldierlike, and I have no doubt that the representations of the sepoys will be taken into due consideration, and disposed of by the higher authorities in a kindly manner.

An unfortunate European Artillery man committed Suicide on the night of the 11th instant. It appears that the unhappy occurrence took place at midnight, by the man loading his Fuzil with a double charge of powder, and *two balls*: he fixed a string to the trigger, with a loop at one end, and managed to pull it with his toe. The muzzle of the gun was placed under the right jaw, and the poor fellow launched into eternity, unbidden, in a moment. Death must have been instantaneous, for when the body was picked up soon after, the greater part of the scull was blown away, and the brains were found on the walls of the barrack (this occurred inside of the barrack); it was truly an awful spectacle. The remains of the poor fellow were buried outside the burial ground in the Cantonment.—Athenæum, March 22.

The last division of the China transports, will we understand sail on Saturday; the John Fleming and Rohomany are now ready, but will be detained for a couple of days to allow the Amelia Thomson to sail in company with them. This vessel was last taken up and will be despatched with stores.—*Spectator, March* 23.

CEYLON.

At the monthly sale of the Government Cinnamon Gardens at Kadranie which was held on Tuesday, 150 acres 27 perches were sold to Messrs. W. C. Gibson, Read, Davidson and Co. at £150, and 14 acres 11 perches to Messrs. Ackland Boyd and Co. at £95. We believe these purchasers on an average are the cheapest that have yet been made of any portion of the government gardens, as the land is excellent and contains a large quantity of Cinnamon.—Herald, March 11.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—The Schooner Island Queen, Captain Balls, from Macoa 15th and Singapore 24th February, passed by Galle on the 10th bound to Bombay—She reports the arrival of Her Majesty's Ship Wellesley at Singapore on the 23d Feb. on her way to England, having been relieved by H. M. S. Cornwallis. It was reported and believed at Macao that an attack was to have been made on Hongchootoo on the Jupiter's arrival at Chusan with reforcements; she was seen among the Chusan Islands by the Wellesley about five weeks ago.

Sir Frederick Nicholson, late of H. M. S. Blonde, is a passenger on board the Island Queen.—*Ibid, March* 15.

European Intelligence.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(From the United Service Gazette, Jan. 29.)

CAPTAIN HON. ROBERT ROLLO, of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. J. A. S. Mackenzie, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and Lieutenant John William Grey, of the 85th Light Infantry, is to proceed to the West Indies, upon the personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Governor of the Windward Islands.

PURSERS, R. N.—We understand that the recommendation of the commission now sitting to inquire into the present mode of keeping the purser's accounts, and the pay and emoluments of these officers, will be for an alteration in the title from purser to commissariat storekeeper; and these officers to have a fixed salary---the maximum will be 500*l.* per annum full pay, and the half-pay will vary from 8s 6d to 4s per diem.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Mr. Elton, the youthful midshipman on board the Stromboli, whose sentence for writing an irritating letter to a superior officer is exciting so much attention in the naval and military circles, is the nephew of Sir Abraham Elton, of Clifton, near Bristol; and Mr. Crewe Reid, the Syrian traveller, who was the cause of the quarrel between Mr. Elton and Captain Williams, is the son of Crewe Reid, Esq., of Laverton-house, near Southampton, grandson of Mrs. Crewe whose wit and beauty drew forth complimentary verses from the celebrated Charles James Fox. —*Globe.*—[Mr. Elton is, if we mistake not, the grandson of Sir Abraham Elton, and the son of the Rev. Mr. Elton, the accomplished author of "Specimens of the Classic Poets," and a beautiful and most pathetic poem, "The Brothers," founded upon the loss of two of his sons, youths of remarkable promise, whilst bathing in his sight. We regret to hear that Sir Abraham is at this moment dangerously ill.—ED. *U. S. G.*]

IMPROVED CARTRIDGE BELT.—Commodore George Beadon has invented a cartridge-belt, which appears to be a great improvement on the one in present use in the Navy. His attention was particularly drawn when on active duty in China, where he often found the cartouch-boxes with wooden sockets empty themselves after a short run or a pull, and had seen it impossible to withdraw cartridges from the metal sockets when the men had been ordered to load, from their having become bilged. He has worn a similar belt to the one he offers for several nights in a boat on service, without taking it off or experiencing any inconvenience from it, and cartridges have remained uninjured in it for months. In fact, his belt is a support to the body during great exertion and fatigue, and therefore becomes of double service. He has sent a pattern to the Admiralty for their lordships' inspection.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—It appears that a vessel arrived at Liverpool on Monday, named the Warre, from Africa, having on board Capt. Trotter, R. N., commander of the Niger expedition, the Rev. Mr. M'Shane, and Dr. Stranger, together with four invalids, one of the men, belonging to the expedition, having died during the passage home. The Warre left Fernando Po on the 23rd of November, and was towed as far as St. Thomas by her Majesty's steamer Albert, which then proceeded to Ascension with the remaining officers and crew of the expedition, who were then fast recovering their healths. The Albert would endeavour to meet the Wilberforce steamer, which was expected to return to the Niger as soon as Capt. Wm. Allen's health was restored, and return with her to Ascension, where they would remain with their crews till instructions are received from this country as to their future operations. Her Majesty's steamer Soudan was laid up in ordinary at Clarence Cove, where she would await further orders from home

COURT MARTIAL ON MR. ELTON.

STANDARD.—The United Service Gazette, the vigilant and faithful guardian of the interests of soldiers and sailors, on Saturday presented a case of oppression and injustice suffered by one of the people, which we think the people ought to take into immediate consideration, if her Majesty's Government do not, as we trust it will, anticipate the public decision. We allude to the trial and conviction of Mr. Elton, midshipman of her Majesty's ship Cambridge, for writing a disrespectful letter to Mr. Williams, Captain of her Majesty's steamer Stromboli. For this offence Mr. Elton has been sentenced to dismissal from the Queen's Naval Service, when, according to all our ordinary notions of law and justice, the Naval authorities have done with him; but the Court-martial adds to dismissal six month's imprisonment in a common gaol in England with of course several months of intermediate imprisonment until his arrival in this country—the Court claiming the merit of mildness in only imposing such a sentence. This judgment startled us until we saw that the Court-martial had been selected by Sir John Ackworth Ommanney, a person whose notions of liberty

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have been made notorious by certain proceedings in the courts at Westminster, and that the members of a court appointed to try a midshipman for disrespectful conduct to a captain, were all, at the least, of the degree of the offended prosecutor.

As civilians, we are perhaps not qualified to judge of questions of discipline, or of the degree of severity with which breaches of discipline ought to be punished; we therefore do not quarrel with the sentence, much as we have been startled by its harshness, inconsistency, and apparent repugnance to the principles of British law. Mr. Elton certainly wrote one objectionable letter; and though, before he knew of a court martial intended, he apologised for that letter, in terms as ample and as humble as a gentleman could employ, the court was probably right in disregarding his apology, whatever effect it ought to have produced upon the prosecutor. In its origin, however, the affair was not one of discipline; and if Mr. Williams had acted as, we are persuaded, ninety-nine gentlemen out of one hundred in the Navy would act, there would have been neither quarrel nor offence. The story is shortly this:—Her Majesty's ships Cambridge and Stromboli were lying at anchor together on the coast of Syria. Mr. Elton was a midshipman on board the Cambridge, Mr. Williams, Captain of the Stromboli; the gentlemen had been previously acquainted by serving together in one vessel. Mr. Williams came to dine with the officers of the Ward-room, on board the Cambridge—these officers are the lieutenants, surgeons, &c., so that Mr. Williams might easily be supposed to have waved his high dignity as Captain. It happened, unluckily, that on the same day, Mr. Elton had for his guest a gentleman of rank, who proposed to travel in Syria. This gentleman was, by some blunder, ashore, disappointed of his boat, and was in danger of losing the caravan or company with which he proposed to travel, if detained all night. Under these circumstances, the first lieutenant of the Cambridge, with whom, by the way, Mr. Williams had just been dining, suggested that Mr. Elton should avail himself of their previous acquaintance, to ask for his friend a cast of Mr. William's boat, as Mr. Elton was sick; he made the request in the following extremely proper and gentleman like note:—

My dear Sir.—I have a friend on board who is travelling in Syria. He starts for Jerusalem to morrow. The boat which he ordered to come for him has not arrived. Would it be asking too great a favour if you would grant him a passage in your boat? I should have made a point of calling on you had I not been on the sick list.

There is a character which pervades all the educated classes of society, and as respects the courtesies of life equalises all. At the same table, or in the same company, nobody has the least right to arrogate any superiority, although of course all due reverence will be paid to sex, and age, and merit. Now, if the officers of the Army and Navy are to be regarded as entitled to this common equalising character, that, is, if they are to be considered gentlemen, no man among them is entitled to arrogate any specific superiority, except in the discharge of their professional duty, or in matters nearly connected with that discharge. Mr. Williams was therefore bound to receive. Mr. Elton's note with precisely the same civility with which he would receive the note of an admiral. It was, no doubt, free to him to comply with the request—which, after all, was for no more than we have seen a captain in the Navy, the brother of a peer, give to the servant of a Jew clothesman—but whether he chose to act courteously, or churlishly, he was bound by the rule of gentlemen's society to act civilly. Did he act civilly? He *deigned no answer*, and his only acknowledgment of the request was a gruff reply of "No answer." It is impossible to conceive a grosser, or more galling insult to a young gentleman than this rebuff offered to him both in the presence and in the person of his friend. We fear that there is no provision in the Mutiny Act or in Articles of War to punish such conduct from a superior to an inferior officer; but sure we are, that it ought to be punished. It has probably escaped consideration from the happy rarity of such instances as that now presented; still we cannot help thinking that the court martial neglected an urgent and important duty in omitting to censure it. Mr. Elton, goaded by this intolerable insult, acted in a manner which we all know to be very wrong, but a manner in which most of us would have acted under such circumstances, and when no older than Mr. Elton. He wrote an angry letter to Mr. Williams, amounting, in fact, to a challenge to fight a duel; but almost as soon as he had written the letter he saw the impropriety of his conduct, and took the first possible opportunity to tender an ample and unreserved, though a most graceful and dignified, retractation and apology. Mr. Williams, who had previously declared that an apology would satisfy him, possibly expecting that it would not be offered, refused this apology as insufficient, on the ground that an apology was due for the first letter—the letter which we have printed above. We pray of our readers to look again to that letter, and then say what apology it can possibly require. The terms are courteous, and as submissive as a gentleman could write; and the only imaginable offence in the bare fact that a creature *so base as a midshipman*, though an old shipmate and acquaintance, should presume at all to write to the commander of her Majesty's steamer Stromboli, though *in mufti*. We defy the most ingenious in detecting offence to find anything else offensive in Mr. Elton's first letter; yet the refusal of an apology for the letter is the only pretext of Mr. Williams for pursuing this young man to ruin—for hunting him into a felons' gaol—or, perhaps, as the only of the court martial intimates, for hanging him at the yard arm. The *United Service Gazette* has treated this case so well, that we may dispense with any further allusion to it, except as concerns our popular rights. We, many of us, have sons and kinsmen in the Royal Navy; there is scarcely one of us who has not some friend in thet glorious service. Will we permit that Sir John Ommanney and Mr. Williams, and a court martial of Malta, shall at once strip these kinsmen and friends of the rank and rights of *gentleman*. It is *to impose degradation* not *to ensure discipline* upon any class to say, that in all the most indifferent affairs of life, it is so *specifically subjected* to any other class, that a member of the inferior class may not ask even a slight favour of one of the other *without incurring the necessity of offering an* apology. Not only would the inferior officers of the navy be degraded, by such a rule all their kinsmen and friends must be degraded with them. The late King was a midshipman the son of the present Premier is a midshipman. It cannot be said, with such examples before us, that the rank of a midshipman is not the rank of a gentleman; but to say that a midshipman may not, without offence, ask a slight favour of a captain, is certainly to degrade midshipmen below the rank of gentlemen. Suppose Mr. Elton's guest had, though a strange, in person asked that slight favour, which he solicited through his friend—and there would have been nothing unreasonable or unusual in his doing so—would Mr. Williams have dared to meet the request with his insulting "*no answer?*" If he had, we may more properly imagine than describe the manner in which the insulted party would have rejoined on the opinion which the public would form upon the natural rejoinder. But why should not captains treat their brother-officers with as much consideration as for safety they must bestow upon other gentlemen? One other public view of the matter—it is the interest of the public, and above all of the Conservative part of the public, that the Army and the Navy shall be officered by gentlemen; but if men are to be degraded from the rank of gentlemen when they become midshipmen, they will not recover the feelings of gentlemen, though they may easily enough put on the temper of tyrants when they become captains.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 72ND HIGHLANDERS BY THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On Wednesday morning, the weather appearing so very unfavourable for an out-door military display, the arrangements which had been made connected with the presentation of new colours to the 72nd Highlanders in the Quadrangle at the Castle were countermanded; but the rain subsiding shortly after twelve o'clock, orders were sent to the barracks for the regiment to parade in review order in the Quadrangle at half-past twelve o'clock. Shortly afterwards the regiment moved from the barracks to the Castle, passing into the Quadrangle through St. George's gateway. There the regiment formed line, extending across the whole length of the square, the Grenadiers being wheeled up on their left, and the light company and No. 1 wheeled up on the right, there not being sufficient space for the regiment in line. A few minutes after their formation notice was given of the approach of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was received with a general salute, the fine band of the regiment, at the same time, playing "See the Conquering Hero comes." Almost immediately afterwards his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his illustrious guests and relatives, the King of Prussia, Prince Frederick of Saxe Coburg, &c., with their respective suites, made their appearance, and were received with a royal salute, the old colours being lowered to royalty for the last time. The colours, having been consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, were presented, after the usual preliminaries, by the Duke of Wellington. The following is the substance of the Duke's address to the regiment:—

I have great pleasure this day in presenting new colours to the regiment of the 72nd Highlanders, by the command of her most gracious Majesty. It is now 50 years since I served with this regiment in India, when it greatly distinguished itself for the eminent services it rendered to the country. The regiment has since also greatly distinguished itself in the conquest of several valuable colonies. The men have maintained their character in war; and now we are at peace I am happy to find that you still maintain your character; for I have made it my business to make inquiry, and I have found that you stand as high in the estimation of your fellow citizens in your present as in your former quarters. I will take this opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the officers non-commissioned officers and men how much depends upon your conduct as moral men, for you have a duty to perform to the community at large which must not be neglected. Officers must also bear in mind, that the efficiency of troops depends mainly upon their discipline and moral conduct. I am not proud to be able, on this day, to present new colours to the 72nd, or Duke of Albany's Highlanders, a regiment which I am gratified to be able to show to his Majesty of Russia—the King, the ruler of a vast nation, whose armies have acted in concert with our own, and to whose combined success, in conjunction with other troops, the present happiness of Europe is in great part to be attributed. I am also gratified in showing this regiment before his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and in presence of your Sovereign, who now looks down upon you (her Majesty was stationed at one of the windows in St George's Hall). If any other motive were necessary to make you faithful and true to your colours, you will not fail to remember that they have been sanctified by religion, through the means of almost the highest dignitary and most respected prelate of your church. It now only remains for me to say, that precaution, vigilance, and attention are necessary on all hands, and I am happy, this day, to witness their efforts, which are so manifest in the discipline of the regiment now before me.

Colonel Arbuthnot returned thanks. The gallant officer said—"It will hereafter be the greatest pride of the regiment to reflect that it had received from the most distinguished soldier of this or any other age, in the presence of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the distinguished nobleman and gentlemen who now surround us, the colours we are to rally round and defend."

At the conclusion of the gallant colonel's address the line was then re-formed. The royal and distinguished personages who were in the Quadrangle proceeded to the right of the line, and walked down the ranks, the Prince Albert and the King of Prussia, especially, paying some marked and deserved compliments to the regiment for its excellent discipline and soldier-like appearance of the men. The troops then marched past in slow and quick time, in columns of quarter distance; and shortly afterwards proceeded, in sections, through the Norman Gate, to the barracks in Sheet street.

Dejune to the Suite of the King of Prussia.—Upon the return of the 72nd Regiment from the Quadrangle on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, after the colours had been presented, the officers were honoured with the company of several of the staff of the King of Prussia to an elegant *dejeuné*, which had been prepared in the mess room at the barracks, in Sheet-street. The following were present:—His Excellency Count Stolberg, Minister of State; Major, General Von Neumann, his Majesty's Adjutant General; his Excellency General Von Natzmur; and Major Branchitsch, the King's Aide-de-Camp. The colonel and officers of the 72nd were also honoured with the company of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Major General Wemyss. The King of Prussia was expected at the barracks at the same time, and the most extensive preparations befitting his exalted rank were made for his Majesty's reception. The King, however, sent a most gracious letter, explaining his regret that other pressing engagements would not permit him to partake of the *dejeuné*, and proceed over the barracks. During the *dejuné* the distinguished strangers expressed their surprise and admiration at the institution of the military mess, and at the splendour of the establishment; for, it should be observed, that there are no regimental messes instituted in the Prussian service.

Upon rising from the table the guests proceeded throughout the barrack-rooms, to view the economy which prevails in an English garrison, and to witness the men at dinner, which had been provided for them by their officers. They appeared greatly delighted with their visit, and left for the Castle, in two of the Royal carriages and four, shortly before five o'clock.

Military Dinner to Celebrate the Presentation of Colours to the 72nd Highlanders.—Banquet at the Infantry Barracks.—A grand banquet was given on Thursday evening to Col. Richardson and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), by the officers of the 72nd or Duke of Albany's Highlanders, at the infantry barracks in Sheet street, in celebration of the presentation of the new colours to the 72nd by Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The banquet which was served at eight o'clock, and which consisted of the choicest delicacies of the season, with wines of the most *recherché* character was attended by nearly sixty officers of the regiments in garrison at Windsor.

The chair was taken by Colonel Arbuthnot, and the festivities were prolonged till a late hour.

The excellent band, under the leadership of Mr. Ricks, was in attendance, and performed select pieces of music during the evening.

Various toasts, which were admirably proposed by the gallant colonel of the regiment in the chair, were given and drunk with all the honours during the evening, succeeded by appropriate music.

The numerous party then retired, highly delighted with the "joyful gathering," and the event which brought them together.

The whole of the magnificent service of the gold and silver plate of the 72nd was displayed at the banquet, consisting of epergnes and plateaux, of exquisite workmanship; candlebra, vases, and various other massive ornaments of the like description in silver gilt, manufactured by Rundell and Bridge.

The whole of the dinner service was of solid silver, chased in various military and classical devices.

The banquet was prepared by Monsieur Dume'z the *artiste* to the regiment.

Dinner to the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the two Regiments at Windsor.—Thursday a very splendid dinner, "got up" in capital style by Mr. Chater, at the Castle, Hotel, consisting of soups, "fish flesh, and fowl," with ale and wine accompaniments, was provided by Colonel Arbuthnot and the officers of the 72nd Highlanders, for the whole of the non-commissioned officers of that regiment, to which the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Guard (Blue) were invited, to celebrate the presentation of the colours to the excellently-behaved and well-disciplined Highlanders that morning. The number of guests who were present was upwards of 90.

The chair was taken by Serjeant Major Lindsey, of the 72nd, and after the healths of the Queen, Prince Albert, the youthful Prince of Wales, and the remaining branches of the Royal Family, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington, the colonels of the respective regiments, and several other appropriate, and loyal, and patriotic toasts, had been drunk, "Success to the New Colours" was pledged in bumpers, and drunk with all the honours. The party separated before 10.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

The public mind has been already prepared for the afflicting intelligence respecting the Niger expedition, which it is the object of this article to communicate. It is, therefore, only necessary that we should preface the narrative with the assurance that the facts about to be stated may be entirely relied on, having been drawn from letters and other documents of unquestionable authority. On the 20th of August the vessels of the expedition commenced the ascent of the river, having passed safely over the bar six days previously. The delay was occasioned by the necessity they were under of repairing what is technically termed "the tails" of their rudders, which had been damaged during their passage from Accra to the mouth of the stream. On the 26th they anchored opposite to Eboe, a place situated at the upper angle of the Delta, and distant 120 miles from the sea. Thus far no case of sickness had occurred amongst the Europeans which did not immediately yield to medical treatment. The weather was remarkably favourable, the thermometer ranging from 74 degrees to 84 degrees, with a clear sky and occasional refreshing showers. After receiving a visit from Obi, the King of Ebœ, on which occasion a treaty was concluded with him for the total abolition of the slave trade and human sacrifices, the expedition proceeded on its course, arriving at Iddah, one hundred miles higher up, on the 2d of September. Here, for the first time the African fever broke out amongst the crew with violence, commencing on board the Albert, and rapidly spreading to the Wilberforce and the Soudan. Capt Trotter, however, considered it his duty still to persevere. In this resolve it is some comfort to know that the other officers of the squadron fully concurred. Accordingly, after the ratification of a treaty similar to the one already described, with the Attah (King) of Iddah, and the purchase from him of a piece of land, to be chosen higher up the stream, for the establishment of a model farm (the selection of which was left to the commissioners, the three commanders, and Mr. Cook,) the vessels ascended to the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, 270 miles above the sea. This they reached on the 11th of September. A tract of land having been fixed on, not far from this point, for the farm, and having been duly made over by accredited agents of the Attah, the stores were landed, and the persons originally appointed to the office left in charge of them. In the meantime disease continued its afflicting ravages. To such an extent, indeed, did it spread, that on the 19th it was resolved to put the sick, now amounting to 46, on board the Soudan, and to despatch her to the sea. Lieut. Fishborne, of the Albert, was placed in charge of her, while her commander, Capt. Bird Allen, removed on board the Albert. With regard to the Soudan we need only further remark that at the mouth of the river she happily fell in with her Majesty's steamer Dolphin, to which the sufferers were transferred, and which proceeded with them direct to the Island of Ascension, while the Soudan continued her course to Fernando Po. Meanwhile it was determined by the commanders of the vessels still up the river to prosecute their voyage, the Wilberforce ascending the Chadda, and the Albert the Niger. The particulars thus far recounted have by scraps, been for the most part before the public for the last three weeks. It seems necessary, however, briefly to recapitulate them, in order to a perfect understanding of the remainder of this sad narrative. By sunset on the evening of the 19th (the day on which the Soudan sailed from the confluence) several entirely new cases of fever had broken out on board the Wilberforce; the history of which vessel, now about to be separated from her consort, we shall take up first. Amongst these were her commander, Captain William Allen, her master and purser; also the botanist and the mineralogist attached to the expedition. To ascend the Chadda under these circumstances would, of course, have been madness; to stay at the confluence but little less. No alternative remained except that of turning the vessel's head down the stream and following in the track of the Soudan. Accordingly immediate preparations were made for carrying into effect this new change of plan, and on the morning of the 21st, the Wilberforce began her downward voyage, having previously taken on board sundry fresh patients from the Albert. Owing to various stoppages occasioned by the necessity of procuring supplies of wood, a duty of peculiar difficulty in the weak-handed condition of the vessel, she did not reach the open sea until the 29th. On the morning of October the 3d, however, by the blessing of Almighty God, she anchored safely in the port of Clarence Fernando, Po. During her passage to the mouth of the river she lost her purser, Mr. Wakeham, and after her arrival at Clarence, Mr. Harvey, the master of the Albert, and Mr. Collman, assistant surgeon of Soudan. Here it affords us the greatest pleasure to record an instance of that noble generosity which we trust and believe marks the character of the British merchant and the British sailor. Mr. Jamieson, of Liverpool, the owner of several vessels trading on the western coast of Africa, had sent out instructions to the shipmasters in his employ to render all the assistance in their power to the officers and crews of the Niger expedition. Accordingly, on the 6th of October, the Ethiope steamer, one of the vessels alluded to, made her appearance at Fernando Po, and her commander, Mr. Becroft, at the solicitation of Captain William Allen, instantly turned his vessel's head towards the Niger, with an intent to ascend in search of the Albert, and render her any assistance she might appear to require.

On the 9th the Wilberforce again weighed anchor and set sail for Ascension, where she arrived after a tedious passage of more than five weeks, on the 17th of November. During the former part of this passage, she was accompanied by her Majesty's steamer Pluto, which, in various ways, rendered her effective assistance. The last accounts received from the Wilberforce convey the gratifying intelligence that the fever appeared to have been almost subsided, for that no serious case of illness remained on board.

We now return to the Albert, which we left on the eve of her departure from the confluence to ascend the Niger. This as we have already said, was on the 21st of September. On the 28th she arrived at Egga, situated between 50 and 60 miles above the junction of the Chadda, and 320 from the sea. During this short passage she lost two of her seamen, whilst several others were taken ill, nor did the officers escape; Capt. Bird Allen was attacked within four hours after the departure of the Wilberforce, and Captain Trotter himself whilst the vessel lay at Egga. At this place the Kroomen were employed in taking in a large quantity of fire-wood. This necessary duty, of course, occupied considerable time. As soon as it was completed, Captain Trotter, who now saw so clearly the necessity of abandoning the enterprise, and whose judgment was confirmed by that of the surgeon, Dr. M'William, gave the necessary orders for returning down the river. On the 4th of October, therefore, the steam was once more got up, and the Albert followed her consorts to the sea. Her condition at this period may be judged of by the fact, that she had but a single officer and two or three European seamen [capable of performing their duty. The confluence was passed upon the 9th, and immediately afterwards the model farm, where, finding the Europeans all ill of the fever, Capt. Trotter took them on board, and continued to pursue his melancholy voyage. On the 12th the vessel anchored off Eboe, and was supplied by King Obi with a quantity of wood, which he had previously got ready for her, and which, with great kindness, he put on board with the least possible delay. Here Mr. Kingdon, the clerk of the Soudan, died. He had remained ashore at the farm during the Albert's absence at Egga, and was dangerously ill at the period of his re-embarkation. Thus far the Albert had made her way in safety, through the merciful Providence of God; but her poor suffering inmates could not forget the dangerous bar which was still to be passed before they could leave the region of pestilence and death behind them. Happily, their anxieties on this head were destined to a speedy termination, for in the afternoon of the 13th their eyes were gladdened with the sight of the Ethiope's smoke as she steamed rapidly up the waters of the Delta. Captain Becroft at once put his first engineer on board the unfortunate Albert, and by incessant exertions both vessels crossed the bar soon after sunrise on the 16th, and cast anchor in Clarence-cover late in the evening of the following day.

Next morning 28 patients were taken ashore, and kindly received into various private houses. Amongst the sufferers were Captains Trotter and Bird Allen—the former happily convalescent, the latter, alas, fast sinking into the grave. On the 25th, at half-past nine a. m., his brave and gentle spirit exchanged a world of sorrow for one of unmixed and unchanging joy. Of the condition of the remaining patients our accounts are too general to enable us to speak with anything like certainty, as the Lady Combermere, which sailed from Clarence on the 26th, and by which we have received the accounts communicated above, left but nine days after the return of the Albert from the Niger, it could not, of course, be expected that she should bring intelligence of so satisfactory a kind as we may hope, and, we would fain trust, look for by the next arrivals.

Such is the melancholy story which it has become our duty to set before the public.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(*From the Literary Gazette.*)

From peculiar feelings, as well as from public considerations, we have been anxious to obtain the latest and most authentic accounts received of this disastrous expedition. And, first, it is gratifying to have to state, that the earliest intelligence by the Combermere at Liverpool, published in the *Liverpool Courier* (generally an excellent authority), and copied thence into the London papers, was much exaggerated. If Captain Nudgely reported that "all the commanders and most of the crews had died," he was in error; but the probability is, that the bad news gained in darkness as it travelled from him to the newspaper-office.

Secondly, we rejoice to learn, that the letter alluded to by us last week, and also inserted in all the London journals, which mentioned the amount of deaths at 85 or 86, was also an exaggeration. The exact words of the letter, dated Fernando Po, Oct. 5, and since kindly* communicated to us, are,—"The deaths have been altogether fifteen, five of whom were officers. The number of cases by the time we left the Albert had been 85 or 86," *i. e.* cases of fever, whereof many were convalescent before the despatches came home.

The *Liverpool Mail*, which reached town this morning, has the following:—

"Captain Trotter and many of the officers are alive and well. The following is taken from the Lady Combermere's report at the Liverpool Underwriters' Rooms:—

'Extract from the log of the Lady Combermere, arrived from Africa, at Liverpool, Jan. 18, 1842.

'Capt. Trotter, Lieut. Strange, Drs. M'Williams and Thompson, Rev. O. Shaw, Dr. Voegel, Messrs. Ruckman, Kerr, and Strange, were convalescent on the 26th October last.

'The other officers and engineers attached to the expedition were in hospital at Clarence, except those who had been sent to Ascension in her Majesty's brig Dolphin and her Majesty's steam-vessel Wilberforce.

'Capt. B. Allen died at Clarence on the 25th October last.'

From capt. Trotter's despatch of Oct. 25th (the day on which poor Bird Allen died,) and other sources, we learn farther, that the number of deaths, however, had accumulated to about thirty; and that there were a considerable proportion of sick in the hospital at Clarence, Fernando Po.

Mr. Willie, a young man engaged in the expedition, had died there. But, from the time that had elapsed, their removal from the cause of disease, and their medical treatment, though still in an African climate, it was hoped that very few more, if any, casualties would ensue.

Captain William had arrived at Ascension, and was convalescent, whither the Dolphin and Wilberforce had carried the earlier invalids.

After the Wilberforce left the Albert in the river, and Captain Trotter wrote the melancholy presage, that, owing to the sickness falling so rapidly upon his vessel, from hour to hour, he knew not whether he should attempt the ascent of the Niger, or be obliged to abandon the cause, we lament to say that the latter alternative was the only one left him. The fever became general, and the dreadful prevalence of this scourge may be estimated when we tell, that out of the whole expedition, only four individuals escaped the fatal infection.

One sufferer was seized with insanity, and leapt overboard, and was drowned.

But even in the midst of these horrors, there were sintances of providential care and protection. The officers, crews, engineers, and all, being down with the fever, Dr. M'William in the Wilberforce, and Voegel, the naturalist (if we recollect aright,) in the Albert, were driven to the strange task of navigating their respective steamers down the river. Dr. M'W. had some knowledge of an engineer's offices, but M. Voegel was entirely ignorant of them; and it was only by reading a few pages of Tredgold's work on the steam-engine, that he was enabled to perform this new and onerous duty. They were happily met by Captain Becroft at Eboe, and the rest of the sad voyage was accomplished by his assistance. Had these vessels ever run aground, they must have been left by the tide and every soul on board have perished. In their extremity they were saved by the exertions and presence of mind of the individuals we have named.

When the invalids at Clarence are sufficiently recovered, or as many as can man the Albert, Captain Trotter proposes to proceed to Ascension, and remain there with his unfortunate companions till their health is more completely restored. He would then desire to renew the expedition; but there cannot be a doubt of its recall by the Board of Admiralty. Indeed, the awful loss which has attended it must put a seal upon future efforts of the same kind.

We have only to add, that the colony remains *in situ*, consisting altogether of blacks, without a white member.

The medical men are of opinion that the Niger fever is different from all other.—*U. S. G. Jan.* 21.

* The writer will please accept our thanks.—*Ed. Lt. Gaz.*

Spirit of the European Press.

Ireland.—Among the signs of the times which are day by day presenting themselves, there is not one which strikes us as more worthy of observation, that the gradual, but steady change, in public opinion that is going on throughout Ireland—we say nothing of the evidence to better feeling which the state of Dublin, as well social as political, presents. It is something, indeed, to be able to state, that into that important city a new spirit seems of late to have been infused; that you do not now find one house empty, in the respectable parts of the town, where three years ago there were twenty; and that not only do the tradespeople feel the beneficial effect of this influx of the nobility and gentry into their capital, but that under the general influence of social intercourse party feeling is melting away, at all events in its bitterness. Of course we do not intend our observations to apply to the cases of the Lord Mayor or any of his clique. They are more rabid than ever: for well they know that their power to do evil is leaving them fast. But elsewhere, among that large class of persons who, deceived by the Whigs, had taught themselves to connect their ideas of hostility to their Protestant neighbours, with love to their country, better views of things, arising out of purer principles, are evidently beginning to be entertained. See how quietly the contest for the representation of the city is carried on. The Repealers will be beaten, and they know it; yet such is the force of public opinion, that the most violent among them dare not have recourse to proceedings which a year or two ago would have been at least winked at by the most moderate.

It is not, however, in the capital alone, that the change of sentiment, of which we are speaking, manifests itself. We have read no document of late with half so deep an interest as the protest of the thirteen farmers of Clontibret against the tyranny of their Priest. Even Mr. Murray's honourable conduct, in not only voting for a kind landlord, but publicly assigning his reasons for having done so, did not produce on us the same assurance of the changes close at hand, as is produced by the paper now before us. Let us remind our readers of the facts of the case, for they are eminently deserving of notice.

Twelve honest men, farmers by occupation, and Roman Catholics in the profession of their faith, are prevailed upon—we are not told how—to read the New Testament in their own language. The study of God's word pleases them. They derive from it comfort in their sorrow, strength amid their temptations, a spirit of quiet submissiveness to the will of the Most High, and an earnest desire to do their duty in that state of life in which His providence has placed them. They are not, however, induced by anything that they find there to abandon the Church into which they had been baptised. On the contrary, they attend mass, as they had been accustomed to do from their childhood, and are content to receive from the hands of the Priest, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, even though it be mutilated. Well, what happens? The Priest hears of their being possessed of Bibles in the vernacular tongue. He requires that they shall be given to him. The former refuse, and he publicly curses them from the altar. Are they intimidated by this into a surrender of their treasure? Nothing of the sort. They draw up and publish a protest against his tyranny, of which we are free to confess, that never, in the course of our researches into such matters, have we read anything more touching. It is the appeal of Christian men to the Church of Christ, against the evil that is done to them by one who ought to be a minister of peace.

Now, we venture to say that three years ago you would not have found, from one end of Ireland to another, twelve Roman Catholics who would have had the courage, even if they had the inclination, to act thus. There was a conviction then, in every man's mind, that rebellion against the Priest would be followed by immediate death; and that it generally was so, the multitude of murders that succeeded these cursings from the altar, abundantly proved. What are we to think of this? How can we account for this being done openly, and, as it would seem, with impunity, in 1842, while any man would have been accounted insane if he had dreamed of doing so in 1838? We can account for the fact only by assuming, that in this, as in all other cases, the chain has been stretched too far. The Popish Priests in Ireland have carried the system of terror beyond the limits where the people would endure it, and now their power is tottering to its fall.

We rejoice in the conviction that the case is as we have stated it. Whether the Irish are, as a nation, destined in our day to exchange the absurdities of the Roman creed, for the true principles of our own Catholic Reformed Church, we cannot tell: but that they will no longer submit to the degradation of being the only people in Europe against whom the Book of Life is closed, seems very evident.

They have equally shown, in more than one instance of late, that they are not to be driven to the polling booths by the Priests, as if they were mere serfs. Are not these great and important changes? Have we not just cause to rejoice in them? We declare in all sincerity, that if matters go on as they seem to have begun, we shall not be surprised to find Ireland in a few years, the most loyal and easily governed portion of the empire.—*John Bul, Jan.* 29.

MISCELLANEA.

From the New Bell's Weekly Messenger.

An Impostor.—Catherine Lloyd, a dark eyed daughter of the isle whose inhabitants, if Lord Monteagle were as happy in affixing nick-names as the "Vile Vagabond" or the "Big Beggarman," would long since have been called West Britons, was charged by policeman E 46 with begging in Drummond street, Russel square. The constable stated that at eight o'clock in the evening he saw the prisoner exhibiting a placard with which she to some extent concealed the upper part of her person, and which set forth her great distress, with an apology appended delicately insinuating that nothing but utter destitution could drive her to such a public appeal. There was another insinuation (not put forward in words, but in symbols), intended to lead the casual passer by to suppose that it was not for herself, but for "the helpless creature we protect against the world," she stooped to the indignity of becoming a common mendicant; admirably wrought in high relief, the semblance of a second self appeared slinging to her bosom, which she seemed to clasp with all that energy of affection which a mother only can exhibit. The constable, an incredulous dog, who must have studied "Hume on Evidence," sauntered amongst Volney's "Ruins," or been deeply versed in the mysteries of some widely dissenting conventicle having no heart "open as day to melting charity," and exercising his head instead thereof, suspected that Mrs. Lloyd was doing a bit of sham, and forthwith took her to the station house. On arriving there, by some fairy process well known in West Britain, the alto relief was metamorphosed into an old coat and petticoat. Mrs. Lloyd, who spoke with a county of Limerick accent, the same which Lord Mounterow so horribly distorted by endeavouring to engraft it upon a cockney stem, denied any attempt at the artistical imposition imputed to her, and insisted that the happy effect produced was, like many other grand discoveries in the arts and sciences, attributable entirely to accident. She admitted that she had gained her livelihood for the last month by begging, and she was at the time of the imputed offence taking the coat, which she had been made a present, to her home, at the Rookery, Hammersmith. Sergeant Lester having stated that the woman had the coat at the present moment on her back under the shawl, the magistrate expressed a wish to see how a child could be so suddenly established without the intervention of the delay which nature usually interposes. The prisoner having put off the coat, Lester with a most suspicious alacrity, which smacked very much of a practised hand, by the aid of a few rags, converted it at once into a most interesting baby, which he cuddled up in his arms with all a father's fondness to the great amusement of the court. None of the Christmas pantomime tricks have been done with half such effect. The prisoner, however, was committed, the case of mendicancy being proved and the artistical attempt being too perfect to be supposed accidental.

Miseries of Human Life.—To find it a rapid thaw, when you have purchased a new pair of skates, and have invited a party of ladies to see your performance....Being 'not at home' to an old friend, and coming down stairs, in a forgetful fit, before he has had time to leave the house....Going out to be godfather, and remembering, at the proper crisis for presentation, that you must have left 'the' silver cup in the omnibus....To be interrupted while writing a bill-et doux, by the recollection of a bill over due....Writing an *appointment* to a lady, and a *disappointment* to a tailor, and cross directing them....Paying your rent punctually, on quarter day to 'your' landlord, and being distrained on, the next day, by 'his' landlord....Abusing a person whom you have never seen, to a respectable looking stranger, who, after apparently nodding assent, with the patience of a martyr, quietly observes that 'he is the man.'

Mend Your First Fault.—The Queen of George II. once said to Whiston, 'I hear you are good at telling persons their faults; now, as every body has some fault or other, I should like to know what you have observed wrong in me.' Whiston would have evaded the question, but the Queen would not be denied. 'Why, then, madam,' said Whiston, 'the people complain that you talk to the King when at chapel, instead of minding the service.' 'I believe,' answered her Majesty, 'there is some truth in what you say. But now tell me of another fault.' 'No madam,' said the old monitor, 'let me see you mend the first before I mention another.'

The Wife.—It needs not guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress, and cheerless home; the forbidding scowl, and deserted hearth; these and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of cure the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that long sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave; and though she may be the injured one—the forgotten, not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, for years in matchless bliss—loved, loving, and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour—the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

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